des Elegant Litterary Prisent.

Accepted the Belles Lettres, arts, Sciences, &c.

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Stamped Edition. 96

THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE following appeared in our last Gazette, and is now repeated at the close of the year, with the addition of acknowledgments to the multitude of wall-wishers who have already reof the hilfilment of our utmost hopes, that our change, in quairtity, quality, and price, would be generally acceptable to the public. It is with confidence, therefore, that we now

"Shape our old course in a country new;" and heartily thanking our old and steady friends. welcome the new to a literary course which we trust to make every way worthy of their accep-

On presenting the following announcement to our readers, we cannot refrain from an expression of the grateful feelings with which we look back upon their support and favour throughout no long a course of years. The arduous nature of such an undertaking when new and untried has been so far lightened by practice and experience; but still enough remains to make us anxious about the speedy success of a remodelled plan, for the carrying of which into execution a very large sacrifice is requisite. With regard to the plan itself, it is sufficient to add, with the frankness due from us to a liberal public, that, confidently believing the Literary Gazette to be a useful and valuable repository of information for all classes of the people, we have deemed it not only expedient but patriotic to bring it, by the lowest price. within the means of the growing multitude who were mot readers of such works when it was established about thirty years ago; and that we whall take especial care to continue that impartial and independent course which has hitherto won us so encouraging a degree of confidence, and given an influence to our opinions which it would be monstrous to tamper SANCEDARY appeleres strip.

We cannot but think that the possession of a volume of this kind (the contents of which are equal in extent to many volumes) at the end of a year, full of various instruction, and masses of intelligence gathered from every quarter, and addressed to every subject interesting to rational society, will be considered a desirable acquisition to additional thousands. now that it is placed within their reach, at about the annual cost of a single common octavo, or half a novel or romance.

On the first Saturday in the year 1846, the Literary Gazette purposes to mxtend the sphere of its usefulness and adapt itself for circulation among all classes of the community in accordance with the economic spirit of the times. In order to effect this end premptly and effectually, No. 1511, the evidence of a past popular existence of 29 years, will commence a new and enlarged publication complete within itself, and develop the plan. combining Latitude abbao.I

IMPROVED ARRANGEMENT.

MITCH INCOPAGED I PUREPODERS

NEW WORKS ORAST

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

The Unstamped Edition will be 4d., the Stamped 5d., and the Monthly Parts, of four or five Nos., 1s. 4d, or 1s. 8d.

In announcing this change, no more need be stated but that having, at great present sacrifice, adopted the resolution, all that can be done will be done liberally and con amone 2 so that the Sheet which has hitherto been so favourably received at the price of 1s. and 8d., shall, with fully one-third more matter, the aid of additional and eminent Contributors, abroad as well as at home, the reports of proceedings of distinguished national literary Institutions. unrecorded elsewhere, and other advantages, be enabled most effectually to accomplish its present object by spreading and improving the taste for wholesome literature and intelligence among all ranks of the people, and be by them esteemed the cheapest as well as the most inatructive of cheap periodical literature at finenence and a great.

The Enlarged Literary Gazette will be so printed, that the Annual Library Volumes may be bound in the same convenient form as heretofore, and a largely augmented supply of copies will be prepared for the new demand : but early orders are respectfully solicited by the publisher from booksellers and newsvenders in town and country, as well as from fami-lies and readers desirous to possess unbroken

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS!

The Cricket on the Hearth, a Fairy-Tale of Home. By C. Dickens. Pp. 174. Braddary and

Evans. In a healthful tone of feeling, not only are the fairles of his fancy at Holie in this pleasant volume, but the author himself is at home again, inculcating the better sympathies of himan nature, and touching the fine ribrds, out of which a happy social music, and not a crash of discords, is brought. Hight glad are are to

VERNOVE SOME AND meet hig in the mood, and enjoy the new creations of his observant and fertile genius.

then Waterks and Dein Editions for the

which we have allowed, and original, whilst the hints for them are so common that we wonder how it has never occurred to any body to de-scribe them in such a manner before.

But there they are, now placed before our eyes,

animate and inanimate, in permanent identity. ens's pen; the dog Boxer is an original character; Miss Slowboy is another; and the Carrier, in the feature of being very near every thing, is, if not altogether original, a very clever thought; his plump little wife, Dot, is more after the fashion of some of the writer's earlier conceptions; and the old Toy-maker, and his blind daughter Bertha, though affectingly sketched, are not so dissimilar to the ideas of others as to be put forward in the category of originality. The same may be said of Tackleton and Mrs. May-field, the latter being very neatly partrayed in the few strokes that make her picture.

With regard to construction | and other items requisite to convert criticism into panegyric without abatement, we will only observe, that without addresses, we get any observe, there does not appear to be adequate cause for Dot guarding the server or which the whole hinges from her honest and trustworthy hunband: an act which almost led to his commisband; an act which almost led to his commission of marder and relay melegiansist, some nor for the Baby being out, and away from its mother, a long journey, on an shocking a night, and in such desperate, meather; and that several of the persons we have remained consequently forget their individuality, and speak in language far above their condition and intelligence. That he whole is essentially dramatic, and here and there literally poetical, is evident from its effect, with very little change, upon the stage; with a view to which there is reason to thelieve it must have been framed, as much as for perusal in the hook-shape.

By the by, we have said nothing of the hero Cricket and pseudo-fairy machinery; and exon the story in an agreeable and novel way, we shall not stop to examine whether or not they exceed bounds in their powers upon the heavy understanding of mortal beings. John Peerybingle is hardly the man to he moved by the ministration of these gentle creatures; and there is accordingly a very little incongruity in awaking and guiding his natural disposition

though their apparent agency.
In opening the volume, the delicious em-In opening the volume, the delicious embodiment of the subject by Maclise offers treat enough for a violytay gate. There is the Clock, to our judgment far superior to the Kettle, which is a trifle strained. "Mrs. Peerybingle," having "dusted lier chulby little hands against each other (we are told), sat down before the kettle: laughing. Meantime, the jolly blaze uprose and foll, flashing and gleaming on the fattle. Haymaker at the top of the Dutch clock, until one might have thought he stood stock still before the Moorish Palace, and nothing master proteins but he flame. He was on the was in motion but the flame, ... He was on the

move, however; and had his spane, two to the second, elleright and regular of the his sufferings, when the colock was going to strike, were frightful to hebold; and when all uckno looked dut of a trapedor in the Palery, and go of the call times, it shook, hims such time, has, a special times, it shook, hims such time, with pluckup tachislega, via was not such a violent commotion and a cohirmner age; sucos, the weight and ropes below him had dulin subsided; that this territion is such a duting the period of the such as the strike the such and suppose the subsideration of the subsideration had subsided at the strike the subsideration of the subsideration had subsided at the subsideration below the subsideration of colocks are very distributed bony, as the stone of clocks are very distributed. and the property of the proper men love broad cases and much cinthing for their own lower selves, and they might know better than to leave their clocks so very lank

g better than to staye and to the away yet; saw the difference of the stay of the stay of the stay of the difference of the stay of the stay of the stay of all seriously capleyed, is sertainly yeary abjec-tionable. If the dashion of treking to the and of mach tense what ought, in haust, bog list, to, be battheliegaming on in the middle of the is only passable in compositions of a conversational cast and light and gassiping substance. Ex some of the circum.

panti and administration and some of the panting of the was alregular Dog in the Manger wier Enchictors and when they laughed, and he couldn't be seek it into his head, immediately, thrusbey must be laughing at him. (So though Scrub and he welcom durad ot

100 Asi byesthis chours as we anticipated in our brief more lest Samuday, the Cricket on the Hearth must be familiar to the public, we shall lespare from the means and outputs, only due to ache insuen depopularity of the author—abstain afrom the aplot and dong questions—and offer a

to was awaran his when you nother than the house of the committee of the c savege rushes at his mistres, and fact tously bringing baneel to sudden stops; now electing a strick from Tilly Slowboy, in the low nurshing-shair near the fire, by the mexpected ap-

parliamentary speech. Sometimes, passengers on foot, or homebods, plodded on a listle way beside the cart, for the express purpose of having a chat; and then there was a great deal to be said on how adden. Then, Porer gave occasion to more good natured recognitions of and by the Carrier, that half a dozen Christians could have done? Everybody knew time all along the food, especially the fowls and pigs, who when they saw him approaching, with his body all on one side, and his care pricked up inquisitively, and that, knob of a tail making the most of tiself in the air, immediately withdrew into remote back, settlements, without watung for the honour of a near sequaintance. He had business everywhere, going down all He had business everywhere going down all the turnings, looking into all the wells, bolting the turnings, looking into all the wells, bolting in and out of all the acttages, dashing into the midst of all the dame-schools, fluttering all the pigeons, magnifying the tails of all the cats, and trotting into the public houses like a regular customer. Wherever he went, some-body or other might have been heard to cry, 'Halloa'! Here's Boxer' and out came that somebody forthwith, accompanied by at least two or three other somebodies, to give John Peershingle and his pretty wife, Good day."

We have not the cut: but E. Landseer has

We have not the cut; but E. Landseer bas made our dog more savage in his looks than we can approve; it is, however, an admirable anisqual portrait. Now for Miss Tilly Slowboy, with her stolid appearance and beautiful acute ness of sight and hearing, and incomparable nursery jargon in communicating the results to Baby:

"Don't (cries the mother) let the dear child

fall under the grate, Tilly, whatever you do!' It may be noted of Miss Slowboy, in spite of her rejecting the caution with some vivacity, that she had a rare and surprising talent for

and would it call at pastry cooks for wedding-cakes, and did its mothers know the boxes when its fathers brought them bames; and so, ob, and when the disguised stranger develops a little, and is to have a bed at the Catrier on the

And water, and use the search of the Carrier s, alle discloses the news to Haby.

"Did its mothers make it up a beds then!" oried Miss. Stowbay, to the Baby, and did as hair grow brown and curly when its cans was lifted off, and frighten it, a precious pets, a alting by the fires!" With that unaccountable attraction of the mind to trifles, which is often incidental to a state of doubt and confusion, the Carrier, as he walked slowly to and tro, found himself mentally repeating even these absurd words, many times. So many times that he got them by heart, and was all conning them over, and over, like a lesson, when Tilly, after administering as much friction to the little bald head with her hand as she thought wholesome (according to the practise of nurses), had once more fied the Baby, cap on."

on."
With these morsels we leave the Cricket on
the Hearth to its well-merited popularity, it
is a book for every cosy Christmas homekindly and entertaining. The interest is well
sustained, and the denouement comfortable.
Throughout the talent of the author is most visible: taking up the merest accidents, commonplaces, and every-day circumstances, and handling them with masterly accuracy, making much indeed of the very little which suggests these natural pictures, baylovai

The Letters and Despatches of John Churchill, First Duke of Mariborough, from 1702, to 1712. Edited by Sir George Murray, Yols, JV, and V. London, John Murray, THESE massive volumes, of nearly 1500 pages,

displaced in the plant and the government and offer a singular stream the same shapes and same shapes and

winding up of the publication itself describes better than we could do the result of the whole, and the qualities for which the five volumes

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are to be prized as sterling and standard occu-pants of the library-shelf.
"The siege of Fribourg was the last military operation of importance in the campaign of 1713. Several communications had already mutually taken place tending to the commence ment of negotiations, and on the 26th of No-vember Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars met at Rastadt to enter upon the discussion of the terms of a treaty of peace. Much secrecy was observed during the progress of the con-ferences, and the hopes and fears of the public vibrated from side to side according to the cur-rent rumours of the day. This state of things became in an especial manner prevalent when, on the 16th of February, 1714, Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars both quitted Rastadt; the former repairing to the court of Wirtemberg at Stutgard, and the latter to Strasbourg. It soon appeared, however, that this suspension of the conferences was caused merely by the neces-sity of reference being had to Paris and to Vienna for the purpose of removing some seemfig ambiguity in particular expressions, and, these points having been adjusted to mutual ratisfaction, the treaty was completed and signed; and the ratifications having been returned from Vienna and from Paris, they were exchanged at Rastadt on the 6th of March. But in order that a treaty in which so many interests were involved might receive, if possible, a character more than usually binding, it had been arranged that it should be accompanied by an act of more than ordinary solemnity, by undergoing renewed discussion at a congress to be held within the territories of a neutral state, and which should be attended by ministers from all the parties in any degree concerned. The place appointed for the meeting of the congress was the town of Baden in Switzerland. The sittings commenced on the 5th of June, and the conferences were prolonged till the be-ginning of September. On the 5th of that month Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars ar-rived at Baden, in order to sanction and con-firm by their presence, and by their signatures, the sipulations agreed upon by the congress, as they had already done at Rastadt those set-tled between the Emperor and the King of France. The treaty was finally prepared on the 6th, and upon the following day it was read in full congress within the town-house of Baden, and received afterwards the signatures of all the ministers present. This was the concluding scene of that great drama which had engaged the attention and called forth the energies of Europe during a period of twelve years. And thus was terminated a war which, if its results be contemplated with reference to the leading motive of policy in which it had its commence-ment—to fix a durable limit to the power and to the ambition of France, must be neknow-ledged to have failed in accomplishing the ob-ject at which it aimed. But when viewed in the light in which it appears throughout the foregoing letters and despatches, and examined in its separate transactions as they are therein anthentically detailed, it will exhibit on the part of the British general who was the soul of the confederacy, a union of extraordinary abilities, of indefatigable activity, of unvarying atedfactness of purpose, and undeviating recitique of conduct, which do him the highest transaction of the series of pullists.

interesting portion of the work (which is com- strong in the beginning. Now, we hate what pleted by a full index). We offer two or three is unjust, inexpedient, and oppressive in the samples:

Prince Eugene .- "The memoirs of his life, pretended to have been written by Prince Eugene, were in reality the production of the late Marshal Prince de Ligne, who died during the congress of Vienna. The witty old marshal struck them off as a jeu d'esprit, but they have been taken as a piece of serious and authentic autobiography, and have been quoted as such in many recent works. They have had a very wide circulation both in French and in English. .

"The present Earl of Stair has in his possession a voluminous collection of letters written by or to Earl John [the second earl of the Marlborough time]. A selection from this correspondence would no doubt prove a valuable contribution to our materials for the history of the

"Dr. Davenant, LL.D., was son to Sir Wil-liam Davenant, the poet, who had been proud of claiming an illegitimate descent from Shakspere. He was a commissioner of excise in the reign of James II., but was turned out at the revolution of 1688, although, by a book which he then wrote, he seemed to understand that branch of the revenue exceedingly well. During the reign of William III. he wrote several books and tracts on trade and its balance, grants and resumptions, and the foreign policy of the times. He exposed and satirised the various ministries that were formed, and his writings are said to have had a visible effect upon the parliamentary elections. He was himself re-turned to one or two parliaments. On the accession of Queen Anne he obtained employment, apparently through the patronage of Lord Godolphin. He was made secretary to the commissioners for the union with Scotland, having Daniel Defoe for his colleague."

Forest and Game-Law Tales. By Harriet Mar-tineau. Vol. I. Pp. 252. London, Moxon. THE choice of subject is a grand art in your regular popular writer, the à propos is a fortune; if authorship for profit could ever be fortunate. And Miss Martineau has hit upon a bell whose ring is public (as all speakers at public dinners say) on the present occasion! Grantley Berkeley and the Anti-Cornites have had a noisy dispute; and though the latter want to trample down the corn and its possessors, they don't like that the proprietors should tread over a field, agreeably to the game-laws, in pursuit of game. It does seem as if nothing could be devised in regard to the preservation and pro-perty in the feræ naturæ that would be palateable. Yet we think it would be very easy to arrange, or rather amend this crying grievance, -this contention between the bona-fide feeders of the animals, and the free-booters who declare war against them for the pot. We are not, however, going into the knotty discussion in the notice of a little book by a female who probably never fired a fowling-piece in her life, never knocked down a partridge, nor doubled up a hare, never saw a grouse shut his bright eye on the heather, nor a blackcock bid farewell to his wild inroads upon the stackyards of agricultural civilisation. Well, as Miss Maragricultural civilisation. Well, as Miss Marfrom hear- or read-say, we did not look to be much enlightened on the relative questions by her lucubrations, nor did we think she would set the topic to rest. But we fancied she might contribute her mite to render the matset the topic to rest. But we take the which strove to fly to the cote. 'If I saents which have furnished some of its bright- ter more odious; and though her doing so, as attached myself so to a bird, observed Marie to est pages to the military annals of his country." applicable to the present day, is postponed Adeleve, 'it should be to something better than The brief biographical notes are not the least to Vol. III., she is laying the foundations a common dove. If Lulle could see my golden

is unjust, inexpedient, and oppressive in the administration of the game-laws as much as it is possible to detest that which can send a poor rustic to gaol for a casual trespass, and make him a desperado for life; but to draw the picture all on one side, to excite commiseration for innocent poachers, who only prowl about woods at midnight to procure sustenance for their starving children, and who only kill watchers and game-keepers in self-defence, that the said families may not be left destitute and chargeable to the parish, is, we hold, just as wrong the other way. But this we shall find, and be able to consider, when we arrive at the representations of the status quo. As far as the author is yet before us, her office has been to compile several stories on historical data, in order to point out the cruel operations of enforcing royal and feudal rights as to hunting and other sports in the olden times. Thus we have "Merdhin," a tale of Danish oppression at the beginning of the 11th century; "The Manor and the Eyrie," a tale of Norman oppression of the state of Norman opposition of the state of the sta pression not a century later; and "Old Land-marks and Old Laws," a tale of the like kind only two centuries ago. To render these vehicles more popular, the object has been to paint the manners and some of the circumstances of the several periods as they have been handed down to posterity, and evoke the aid of characters described or named in ancient chronicles, and furnish them with fictitious families and followers to make the drama more complete. The way in which this is carried out, two brief extracts will suffice to exemplify. The daughters of a Saxon thane, driven from his heritage to make room for extending the royal forest in Hants, are left at the Benedictine convent at Winchester, and it is stated of the king, "when he saw how, after this, some of his nobles retired into the interior of the island, some stole away home, and others became cold in their service to him, he indicated his difficulties to his zealous supporters,—the clergy he brought with or after him. These advised the obvious policy of facilitating the arrival and settlement of the Norman ladies in England; and they aided materially in this by introducing officials of their own race into the convents, and instituting the methods and manners of foreign religious houses. Thus it was with the Benedictine convent at Winchester; and Leftelina the abbess made no opposition, but rather promoted any arrangements which might tend to secure her in her post. That she should continue in her office she knew to be essential to her object of keeping alive in the daughters of England a spirit worthy of their race, by uniting a love of their country and people with their religious associations; and she was glad to extend the range of pursuits and pleasures within her convent, as extending her chance of instilling and confirming the ideas and feelings the most cherished. Scarcely was there a choicer plot of garden-ground in England than that in which the ladies Lulle and Adeleve were amusing themselves one fine evening, about Midsummer of this year. Adeleve had gathered a handful of roses, while Lulle played with a white dove which she held in her arms. A [Norman] companion—the young Marie de Montyert—was presently seen coming down a green affey from the house. Adeleve chose from her bouquet the prettiest of her rosebuds, and her bouquet the prettiest or ner research went towards Marie. Lulle stood still, retaining went towards Marie. If I

pheasants that I used to feed at Montvert, and the rate birds from the East that our knights cause to be brought home to their ladies, she would think no more about pigeons. Father Etienne stys we are to have an aviary before next year, where we may keep any beautiful birds that any knight may please to bring us. If I could but have my gold pheasants, I would give one to you and one to Lulle; and then she might leave it to the servaints to keep white pigeons. Thank you, said Lulle: but Ilove our own birds so much, that I do not wish for any finer ones from abroad. Why, what birds have you that are so beautiful? Oh! our herons, exclaimed Adeleve. There were some tall trees, four tall trees, in the little island in the middle of our mere at home; and they were full of herons nests,—as full as the class in the avenue were of rooks; and Lulle and I used to sit in the boat and watch the brons. One old fellow would stand on a willow that had fallen into the water, and there he would fish,—waiting for an hour together if no fish came,—so still that you could hardly believe him to be alive. We had so many that there were always herons at dinner on great chast-days; and three times my father presented a beautiful plume when the king came by from Winchester. Where are they now?—tho has them now?—sked Marie. If he what had had no many that there were always herons at dinner on great chast-days; and three times my father presented a beautiful plume when the king came by from Winchester. Where are they now?—The king has our heronry, said Lulle. And any one who takes or breaks an egg... Oh no? I do nor want any herons here. But it is for hawking, you know, that the herons are preserved so carefully. Yes,' said Marie, "in father is so fond of hawking,—and on are many of our knights."). And so were we, interrupted Adelewe: it is shocking. On no? I do nor want any herons here that for the form of the way down the herons are not your remember. That for the way she always starts of when we begin to talk about home, sighed Adelewe

Meanwille Ivar, the injured and bunished lord, has sought refuge in an impregnable position, a rocky cyric in the north of England; and his outlaw-life is described in the style of

the following sample:

It is a proper of the point is soft bed of dried leaves.

We must go forward, and see what is to be our business of to-day. Seoloce sprang to his feet, and joy sprang to his heart. The suit had just risen, and all seemed setts. The suit had just risen, and all seemed setts. The waterfall, which hid halfed him to sleep in the darkness, teemed to flow faller, and to leap more briskly: the title of fern which grew on the lower limbs of the old oaks were of the most brilliant green, as they quivered in the morning breeze, while those which overspread the ground were golden and brown. The scarlet tassets of the mountain ash were waving; and no less bright with him were the dancing sprays of the brier-sose. All glittered with dew,—from the tallest of the sombire sycamores to the minutest moss on the stones which bordered the brooks. The black-bird was still piping as cheerily as in June and to the music of winds, waters and birds, was soon added that of the bugle of the company. Upon my soul, cried Seoloce, this is a better than the bravest in a castle if Youthinks of and large in the darkness. I had give you a pup from the great knight's keepels by sunset, asid Ivar a follower Helstan, by the loss of three days; abbed the child. True! said ivar, an ew dog would have reto me, that I never lived till now.—So you have deemed his dog, if he had had money. Helstan

hathgood rest.? all sees sand why not? is not this bed of leaves softer than a board covered with a carpet, and sweeter than the old staw on which the choicest lady sleeps?. Till I lived out of doors, observed Ivar, I never conceived how. doors, observed lvar, 'I never conceived how small was the mere loss of a roof overhead. I used to tread on strews mushes in every room, as my daughters now do: but how much sweeter is the mass or fern whereon we spread our food, a carpet fresh at every meal, and not full of the fragments and spillings of meat and drink, and the soil of a hundred feet, coming and going and the vermin of birds and crouching dogs! So much for the esting-room! what of the meal? "Ask our men. They will tell you what they have beard and known from the servants of our new knights, of the living in a great man's castle;—of the heavy, unbaked bread, full of bran; the fish four days old; the meat sweet or foul, as may chance; the beer. even at court, horrid to taste, and filthy to look at.—The great nobles about the king have wine put before them, so rancid, greasy, and full of dregs, that they shut their eyes as they drink.' 'And here your drink is at least pure,' said Seelece, pointing to the brook. 'And somewhat else; come and see, said Ivar, leading the way to the woodland breakfast, which smoked among the trees, at a little distance. Baked venison and broiled moor-game were Baked venison and broiled moor-game were furnished from the king's woods and the mountain-side; nuts from the coppice, and apples, a gift from the orchard of the priory, in acknowledgment of far greater gifts; cheese and butter, bread and ale were there, obtained by purchase; and wine, arrested on its way to the cellars of a Norman bishop. Such was the meal. It was quickly despatched, and the rovers on their way to their day's adventures. As they paced briskly through the forest, Scoloce asked his comrade what these adventures were likely to be. 'Our Lady knows, not I ;-only this, that we are likely to see how the mice will play when they think the cat is away. I am believed to be, with the whole band, down in the Ness, My horses and half my company are there, and we are, for once, on foot. I sent my horsemen down the vale of the Paternoster,— Pater-dale as we call it: and we will pace quietly home by the valley in which we pay our duty to our dear Lady,—our Mater-dale, which she gives us to ourselves. By that way have tection.' Secloce was about to ask whether nity for a shot occurred, and a deer was laid low. Ivar ordered his men to take up the game and follow him. He sped on to the verge of the wood, where the glade opened upon a slope of celtivated country. Nearest to the forest lay a patch of small fields, in the midst of which was a humble farmhouse. A little boy was leaning against the fence of the nearest field, sobbing bitterly. 'See there,' said Ivar to Seoloce, pointing to the dog in the child's arms. 'The regarders have passed this way, of late, supposing we are in the Ness.' The child, when questioned, shewed, amidst a new burst of grief, that his dog was lamed by the loss of three claws; having been found within the verge of the enclosed part of the wood by the regarders in their rounds. 'Lwill' wood by the regarders in their rounds. 'Lwill' wood by the regarders in their rounds. 'Lwill' was the ness the index's kennels game and follow him. He sped on to the verge

obeyed; and so many more were ready with money, that it was clear there was no poverty in the band. As they proceeded, Ivar's quick-eye perceived some indication which made him turn into the path that led to the farmitouse. There he found the housewife weeping and trembling; and not without cause. Her misband was gone to the priory, and she dreaded his return. The great knight's lady was one hunting this morning, and her train had done dreadful damage. The housewife had histened out with all she had in the way of refreshments, in the hope of securing civility by shewing that she was not disaffected and sullen to the strangers: but not the less had the hunting-party burst through the enclosures, and thrown down the fences, and trampled the oats, which were yet standing. They had stripped the house of all her provisions, and done such mischlef that she was afraid to meet the farmer with the news. Ivar left the deer in her yard, and engaged for her being fully compensated for the damage done."

The Oneen of Desmark. As Historical Noyst. Edited by Mrs. Gore. 3 vols. Colburn. The tragedy of Struenzee and the sister of George III. has occupied so many pens in every possible class of authorship, that we were rather surprised by an additional effort in the same line. What novelty there is to pass it, consists in the story being told in Danish and published in Denmark, and only translated by somebody into English, and revised for the press under the experienced eye of Mrs. Gore, and also in its dwelling much on the frivolities, formalities, intrigues, vices, and crimes of the court of Christian VII., and unfolding the writer's views of its personages and manners at that period. The case of Queen Carolline Matilda is considered in a light very favourable to her; and an inferior drama of some interest is wrought into the main plet. But perhaps the chief merit of the novel lies in a lively sort of persifiage with which the characters of some of the courtiers is hit off, and little quizzical descriptions of speeches and incidents peculiar to this insignificant race. The opening sketch of a chamberlain of the old school is a fair example of this, though a very unnatural perversion of a noble-minded youth into a conceited and silly pantaloon. But here is a sample of the fact as the writer has chosen to develop it: "How should you, who are a politician, you.

the fact as the writer has chosen to develop it:

"How should you, who are a politician, you, who live at 'an epoch of movement, you, who take an interest in the 'great problems of the present time,' and ponder over 'the future,' how should you ever think of noticing an old chamberlain of the time of Christian VII., who was but a monument of the past? Allow me, then, who never think of the future but in cases of the utmost emergency, to give you a description of the old chamberlain. He was a tall, slender man, attired in a gold-embroidered pelisse, garnished with sable; who moved with a dignity that was not wanting either in gracefulness or case, and was as far from the stiff military carriage which betrays the quondam officer, as from the careless flowing which usually clings to the civilian. His mien was at once old and young, commanding re-

^{*} Mrs. Gore's name appears, in one way or other, on so many books, that we hardly know what she does and what she doesn't The Snow Sisers, a Christians stray, by her (pp. 253, Fisher, Son, and Co., claims though it be only a passing notice, to recommend it to our younger readers, and not excepting their cifers; but Paul is rather an example than a pattern to set before youth. Very clever illustrations, full of character, by George Crulkshank, add to the attractions.

spect as much as it excited confidence; and it spect, as much as it excited confidence; and it was natural, or, from the force of habit, had at least become second nature. This carriage is not to be acquired from a dancing-master, or an company, or at court balls. A whole life is regulate for the purpose, and that life begun as page, and spent as gentleman of the court. He supported himself on his gold-headed cane He supported himself on his gold-headed cane in a peculiar manuer; he carried his arms in a different way from the rest of the world; and this was particularly observable in the position of his shoulders. In saluting, he first raised his higgs, to his lips, then familiarly waved his hand, bent his head with dignity, rather backward than forward, and then took his hat off very, low, especially to ladies. Nobody else saluted as he did; and now-a days, people know not how to impart so much expression to their salutations. In a few years, all these arts will be lost. They will disappear, like many other investions, once deemed important, and the acquirement of which costs infinite pains; for, in a few years, as I have observed, there will not in a few years, as I have observed, there will not be a court official left. I owe it to truth to admit that he continued to wear a tail. But with him the thil was by no means a ludicrous appendage, as, in fact, he could never become a ludicrous personage; and I should be sorry into that erroneous idea. When the French Revolution, which, in its own country, cut off both heads and tails, sent forth its spirit to the distant shores of Denmark, where it was content to confine its fury to tails only, which were sacrificed in whole hecatombs at the altar of liberty, the chamberlain felt that this reveof therety, the chamberiain fer that this revo-lutionary practice had a profound signification; be therefore retrined his tail as a sign that he knew his enemy. He wore it to his dying day; and, if his chamberlain's key and his tail had and, I his chamberlain's key and his tail had been laid upon his coffin, they would have been emblems as expressive as spurs and sword for a general. But there was none who thought of decking the coffin of the veteran; and, when he was borne to the grave, there were but few of us who followed him, and most with indifference into the bargain. The tail was a ference into the bargain. The tail was a laughable part of a man, which asserted a sort of independence. I may venture to speak of his, for I am old enough to have seen some of extraordinary excrescences, which one ight suppose to have been worn out of humimind man of his relationship to brutes, which, on the contrary, were worn out of the lower classes fastened the hair at top of the head in braids, in merledons, or by whatever fashionable names these subdivi-nions were designated; for, in order to strut with a tail or a bag, it was requisite to be a nobleman or military officer. Daily tied afresh with a long black silk ribbon, with a new black how, below which a lock of hair peeped forth, the tail was the thing upon which the existence of the sale! de chambre and the frisear virtually depended. The tail, as I have said, contrived depended. The fail, as I have sail, contrived to maintain its independence so long as every body of consequence wore it. Besides being a mark of distinction and requiring special attention, it was satirical. By means of certain unavowed movements, it frequently added a pointed commentary to the words of the speaker. It laughed behind its master's back, and often pointed with the finger, when he had pursed up his face into serious folds. But the chamberlain's tail had survived all other tails. It felt itself alone in the world. It gradually lost its humour and independence, and hung, as if melancholy, down his back; just as an old footman follows his master from habit, totally unconcerned about what is passing around him."

obtains the circumstrating details of the everits of fifty years before : but in drawing himself the guery sid nedwith the troop of the please your special pricture is more successful and the ded with season as a source of the constitutions, observed liver, 'I never conceive the constitutions,' observed liver, 'I never conceive the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitution of the constitut

It will be a real treat for me to chat with you while we are at table. Tohn; we shall have company to "dinner: "Hark ye, John to Che old serving man best down to his master, supporting himself upon the arm of his chairs to receive a long string of directions, to which he replied by repeated nods. He then retired: When I saw how deeply the old chamberlain was interested in his plan, I made no further objection to stay, and had the satisfaction to find that he gradually became more and more animated and communicative. We had a good deal of chat before John again entered, which was in about an hour. The chamberlain rose from his arm-chair. He had almost grown young again: but the first step he took re-minded him that he was an invalid, and he ejaculated, 'Ah, this confounded foot!' You ought rather to say confounded gout. Gout? I have no gout, mon cher! Heaven be praised, I am not so badly off as that! Gout! My dear friend, next to a bad conscience, gout is perhaps the most painful and incurable of all diseases. No, no; I have only a slight touch of the podagra,"

He retires for a while, and we are told : "None of my readers must imagine that Chamberlain Norden ever sat down to dinner in his morning-gown. He had employed the quarter of an hour's absence in putting on a light green coat with silver buttons, and in superintending the laying of the cloth by John. Beside the four-post bedstead with old-fashioned hangings, was placed upon a carpet a small dining-table, laid with handsome old-fashiened porcelain for two persons. John stationed him-self behind the chamberlain's chair, with a napkin upon his arm. After some compliments to which should be seated first, we took our places, and the chamberlain himself served the soup. A soup, mon cher, which I hope you will approve : it is soupe à la poule de Lorraine; I furnished the recipe for it myself. You shall have it, if you like the soup. It was one of the favourite dishes of Queen Caroline Matilda.' I assured him that I found it excel lent. Remind me, John, to write out the recipe for some de Lorraine; continued the cham-berlain. Whow, a glass of wine after the som!

What is this? "Lune!? "John, Henry, Fritzel! This is wretched wine ! Blockhead. bring me a bottle of Madeira When one has but one servant, mon cher, it is a good thing for him to have several names, and then you can make the most of him." John fetched the wine ordered by his master out of a copboard formed in a recess in the wall. There was the chamberlain's wine-cellar. The second dish set on the table was oysters. He are very few, and I verily believe—God forgive me!—that he had ordered them merely to introduce an anecdote. While he filled the glasses with Madeira, with a peculiar kind of smile which, on his face, always indicated some pleasant recollection, he observed, It just occurs to me how one of my good friends had once like to have made an enemy of the comptroller of the bousehold on account of some owners! It was Chamberian shat he is enlisted. Afterwards, the poor fel-Seifensee, who was in the service of the old low follows the atream, and gets reconciled to Queen Dowager - not Juliana Marie, but of his fate, of I beg your pardon, my dear friend. Sophia" Magdaleita; widow of Christian the Bon ton is by no means so superficial as it is Sixth, who lived to a great age. We had at generally taken to be. It requires, in truth, a one and the same time two queens downger and great deal before we can say that it exists, a reigning queen. That however, was not like us just recken on our fugers the most

It is from this individual that the relator | what I meant to tell you, but about the oysters -- It was at table -- We had ovsters which were and table,—We had oysters which were very small, and smelt rather, at the had no great fancy for eating them, be sat stooping over his plate, and picking at them. The late king, Christian, the Seventh, observing his motions, asked him what he was doing. ing his motions, saged him, what he, was doing, the majority of my, oysters, your majesty, he replied, m. W. H., and what are they, saying to you? inquired, the king; ... I, asked them, saying the majority of the majority are gone, to "Well," and what in their, nawer? anded his well, and what is their answer I asked his majesty. In An't please your majesty, they told me that all their predecessors had gone together to the comptroller's table. This was the table of the inferior officers of the household. At such an answer the king laughed outright; on which the whole table burst into a hearty laugh. The chamber ain was the echo of the late court; for he laughed most immederately, though he must have related the anecdote more than a hundred times; and I laughed with him. He then said with a grave laughed with him. He then said with a grave smile, as if some painful recollection had suddenly erossed his mirth. That was a table, Augustus!—recharchée to the last degree! Such an affair as that with the cysters was very rare; though it is true enough that all the large cysters actually did find their way to the comptroller's table, and were consumed by the inferior attendants. And then the grand galacters were they were truly wagninger.—But rather lettor, attendants... And then the grand gala-days... they were truly warninger... But rather than think of the dishes that we have not, let us eat of those we have... Come: We will unite the old times with the acre, and toust the late compiteller of the court in a bumper of Ma-deirs... He forgare Sciensee the trick, though the idea was not the suggestion of a good heart.
And, besides, it was not a wittedam, for wit should be free from malice. Never in my life did I say a witty thing to haure a human crea-ture.' We filled pur glasses and drank. Thus one dish and one glass succeeded another, interspersed with aneudous after anendote of the good old times. John laughed hearthy when-ever his master laughed, and sometimes, with the atmost modesty, contributed his mite to the conversation of It was easy to perceive that the old boy daily kept his master company, while waiting upon him. After we had taken coffee, we returned amidst abundance of compliments, to the sitting room. You take a cigar after dinner. I dare say ? began my attentive host, dinner. I dare say. P. began my attentive host, as soon as we had resumed our former places. I am soon as we had resumed our former places. I am soon supply you. I thanked him, but declined the offer, as I never smoke. This intimation was particularly gratifying, to him. That is charming P he exclaimed: that is just as it used to be in my time. Now all young men amoke. We left tobacco to our serrants, and they durst not smoke even in the corridors of the relices. The late Queen Downer, could they durst not smoke even in the currents of the palace. The late Queen Dowager could not bear the smell of solacon. Before and died, it was contraband at Christiansburg. Your late father, too, never smoked. Resides, the practice is chaditally contrary to bon too. You tice is absolutely contrary to bon ton. You mean that it was not the fashion at that time; for what is bon too but an affair of fashion, a contagious fever, which spreads imperceptibly? It appears to me like a crafty recruiter, who contrives to intoxicate his victim and force the earnest upon him, before he has any notion

essential elements. In the first place, a certain delicioly of schimmen, which survive presentedry in before of schimmen, which survive presentedry in before of schimmen, and the survive state of the survive surviv

and A better uped inter of the work could not in our opinion; be quated a though a touch of the editor of interesting both of the interesting both of the mention of the interesting both of the best value in the both of the best value in the could be th

Seifensee reaeded a step, mid lioked around him' bewing right and left sometimes with the head only sometimes with the sheaders too, sometimes with which apper part of the body. According to the rank and eration of the period to show he means to pay his respects. The chambertain belonged to these who arrively observe the degrees of politicenses for which reason there was a considerable number of periods on the considerable number of periods to whom it never entered his head to be politic. He had also his degrees in shaking builden to one he give a wingle finger, to others two, three days is the whole had a sake the whole had a sake the world three his degree in the best to the same that the sake is the share of the strings printmenther them ided to the strings and the shade that of the strings printmenther the shade that of the strings when he while the day of the little better than deceased universes. In his barnetic phone well there was of thing that rendered the days could be shade that the season has been accorded universe was although the sake the sake the sake although whe sake the sake

of Arcamples of other kinds, and in bonour of Arordin both we may notice a description of two pairing of the inferunate accoming the hashand sed in a lattice of the both and the sed for hashand sed in a lattice of the both and the sed

89 20 Over a marble mble with gitt lion's bigs hung hi porration a drond gilt frame. It is a presented a lady in a dress of blacks with a large embloidered with gold and edgets with a large the streves and pass over the fall bosom being mare Thew world standards telephone and the world for choldly strung necklate of white poorls, and similar rings were in the earse The hair was turned up and powdered a treesupled a height and breadth, which, agreeably to the faction of was decorated with a gold chain periamets and fewelspentwiwed with a border of bland, which hing downwer-one mitter The factors as eval, and very glomp; the forehead high and arched; the nobe delicately convect; the ments pretty larger but the light red and swelling sthe eyer large and light bines wild and at the comestion rarge and agree busy water and we the same time there exists a vertical plant a sensiting. It could describe the chairs divise, spices by pictor and the features of this spicial spice between the possibility and the same of the specific surjection and the specific actions and the same of the specific actions and the same of the durpussed. De needed not the ast your equayon hung carelessly over one shoulder voldiscover in here queen bushe could be nothing of infer rior rank. This the putater too bait feld; for be salmost overlocked, dre was he though the meunt to say, "This woman would be lasqueen, even without a throne. I am perhaps too prothis wo my description "Bue the pertrait has
hyrited his away? for, from my earliest youth,
I shared his away? for, from my earliest youth,
I shared his chimberfain's arthustan for Carisline Matida. Exactly opposite to this portrait
hunge d corresponding one of king Christian
the Seventh. He were wood to for moon velver,
withour scollar which was laced with gold, and
hid large gold button's a high white cravat;
while over the left shoulder thing the broad
blide ribbon of the Order of the Elephant. One
atable healds him lay the crown on velver
cushing. The face was pale; the forehead arched,
the wye broas regular, the eyes small and lustreless, the mose pretty large and much curved,
the most greaty large and much curved
the most is mail, the lips compressed, the chin
short and delicately parted. The expression
allings and seemed to me to have a singular
mixture of sureams and melancholy. The figure
was spare and slender. This pottrait, like the
loucen's was bare to delicately outh."

The "circumstantials," after the introduction; become somewhat trifling and prolix; and it must be owned that the feelings are little, if at all, interested in any portion of the story. "Howoften have I not told you" is a phrase in dislogue; page 83; and we could wish that, if were English; it had been applied to some of the minutiae wish which we are entertained. But as we must take the bad with the good, we shall say no more, and wind up with the final judgment pronounced on the royal lady who has seiven the title to the work:

"He knew not that a court-cabal had hurled the Queen of Denmark from her throne, and doomed her to languish in captivity in the fortress of Kronburgh, without any other consolation than Lisette's self-sacrificing attachment. and the innocent smiles of her infant daughter, to atone severely for weaknesses generated by youth, indiscretion, and a concatenation of untion effected by subordinate lealousy and revenges was worthily completed by the populace. Scaffolds and conflagration, pillage and excesses celebrated what was called the emancipation of the king and the nation from the execrable yoke of a guilty minister. 11 Numerous imprisonments and removals from office took place. A dull cold etiquette succeeded the mthfol light-hearted fondaces for dissipation of the court New fetters were forged to supply the mlace of those that were broken; and the randorous reveilee of one man finished the last act of this sanguinary drama with a cruelty which mot satisfied with degradation, mutilation, and death, pursued lits victims even bewand the grave as Struensee and Brandt fell under the axe of the headsman. Their mangled bodies were torn by the greedy heaks of birds of prey; and a host of writers, who were desirous to bask in the sunshine of the new power. and for temporary favour, consigned their names to the lexecration of posterity, assailed with shameless impudence the memory of the unfortimate, and exulted in triumph over the fallen." to sustain her fatherless infants, under

rispectifier of the control of the c

they are "talented," and "progressing," at least so far as to write good English, and not botch feur copicus language with such spira-seology as this, talking of ta, foreign spiriteman, whose swarthy wisage and, bent brows exsuspicions as to his identity and occupation The Eventful, Epoch is the year 1791, other the poison of the French Revolution found its way into Englands and the author describes the propagandism in these words a vouce a le The seeds of the revolutionary principle were said to be taking post a secret societies and clobs, insimitation of the Jacobine Corder her, and others in France, were daily forming. Priestley wrote, and Price folminated from him pulpitas Loyalists tooks the alarm; ithel meri chant grew sineasy in his counting-house and the landed proprietor felt bimself insecure in his country mansion, HIn shorts a dpanics far greater, it must be confessed, than the occasion warranted, seized hll ranks land orders of people, save only that class which has nothing lose by a national convulsion yes won even Wenexceedingly doubt the correctness of

we exceedingly, doubt ofthe correctment of these data. In our opinion the pania was not more than commentate with the observer being and stood on the edge of a frightful precipice, and one istep more would have planged her into the stype of anoshy, and shoots and this period the hero steps apon the see not and his description will tend for the entry of the objectionable style in which the entry of the written.

"Clive had entered his twenty-third year; in his person he was tall; but though poswhich too frequently in the concomitant of physical strength, was entirely absent from his att pearance. Without faultless beauty of feature, there was a loftiness of expression in his face, and an unstudied dignity in his manner, which, whether they be inherent in the aristocratic classes, or are indeed the light of the mind within reflected on the material surface, are pletted this superior to most with when the might come in contact. Having premised thus far we would acquaint the reader with europes of actual posi-tion in life, and a knowledge at which will be indispensably necessary, if his desires to under etand.com.story. he The Asther of Arabet Cline had obers a member of an engised charle 1991s house hubertati faches was an younger 1991s Moreover the bad the imprudence ato marry lady, whose specuty, and with were then chief dowers specific hard lavished (on specific less which men who have mixed much in the specid of fashion, and tasted the Circum sup of please sure, have seldom to bestow, The tale is such told The young beauty preved faithless on second passion, for a man in every respect ung worthy of her, triumphed over her principles of honour ; in a word, she disgraced her had bend, and reorse fled with ber betrayered Out of this insuspicious foundation is ga the plot of the story, which involves the for

plimentary to archeology to dree as a in T.

22 this stortchip was an entiquentary and, a
great over of the fine arts. He had a minayer
of the dimensional times and a gallery, of panels
ings. Milth anch delight was he was to divide a
countary by gone days to and with each intense
cominately treasure up old coins, entique meapous and illact-letter body, categories than the
most previous legacies bequeathed by fine, that
the appendical too inferninged him to be a none of

tunes of a noble family, and in Spally wought out with poetic justices to The beach of this family in painted in a smanner not hery come

weather attileast frimponintellees: they could not gee beneather up a repute rains which overlaid the springe, or five would have discovered ac minds detrong, beeng said veleary with many a mearl constring on the refolewisdom and of goodous as to his identity and occupationsing soldwest benin, dwarbit xen bei veniored ledthen arghment conceening there is based upon a matentirurincipliques if the sentires and lonly object of a young lady's tife must be to catch a man tomorey hers adder duther observing her melancliebigof mechanically drewshermearer sto him, amidolissidolis séréhéndissiliam quite vell, fatherni klimi omly, thinking solidolis of what, childen blimi omly, thinking solidolis of what, India Isaipt : worsto dove dowe weiv miserable d should bed at Numa my dear Minday do not indulguothesel desponding thoughts, he You are burnoitte obs happy !" Heaven designed every child brands Lords Eltham proceeded with a puides to Panarine when parely manifested - you have now spronted into womanhood, and I half-iniverine deliberivery soon to recommend tonyour aiduperal delected in it to see you wedged to de man worthy of you. In The last words will an extraordinary effect upon her emawhievo were anddressed.andHerscheek burnellound the mexturistant her whole face heeane whitel an outhen ste (Father!' bahe cried withevelumeensedard bitterness of look at me! mm Welle poor hame girl, deformed from my birth-am I to dream of marriage?-who, forwaste will admire who will love who will wed mend Oht do not deride me ! do not minke me feel more agony than the cold contemptaous looks; the meers of others, inflict!' The prome and consitive girl panied for a momentalyes, wride had mingled with the feelings of bitterness which wrung her spirit; but the challrion war speedily over softened feelings

mighe doon nevertheless, inspire a very ardent palent if we may judge of it by the language

iou a Avelier (she lasks), who is the chosen one, that wiley with would by the last words were spoken by Minda with difficulty; and tears saddenly filled herevel. "Early, unconquerable leve tehined for an instant like a torrent upon Her heaver to was the light of a sun which she thought, diad set whe burning throb of a pairaion sheihad long dong akhnugh in vain, en-deavoured to stilk d'She turnéd her head saide brakeh words were whispered into her searce She whom I have loved so sincerely in my heart of bearts is the dear, truthful, affectionate friend of my early days, and is now by my and pulminds, I love you deeply, passionately; happines and May 1 hope ?- will you accept me? -will you be mine? We cannot dip our pen in the colours of the rainbow, and thereof warying feeling, the glow of passionate love, and the brightness of cestary, sceeping in horn of hope and bliss the scene which followed that

This is a perfect tempest and imburb of words, which we are glad to state, are not exmerty the bryle of the second hero of the novels for Withey had, he would never have heer fit for the business into which the denone ment pitches him p for "the mind of our sus-dent, however, in spite of his honest old father's dehunciation against learning, could direct in emergies to nothing, but literary pursuits; and he eventually became the editor of a respectable weekly paper."

-un oo squireq me i "enoun e voorwe neve antWeespeld shoostiguese iheisenrelatowhich heiseves hie i talented "envisense sud tompa-sisire budeelase istis enekabei kildvesy Amelike i

Trials of the Heart . By Mrao Bray London the Seventh. He was yould of crimson velvet, lorenings goldlar panday did gie coth ismyd dim a the new and illustrated addition of this ladyls novels of Though different to any of her former productions, it is one of her best o Irials of the Heart consist of five separate tales of the damestic class, in which she has developed the feelings of the human heart, in a great variety of characters and scenes; with a truth and nhe desord grave at smode semon that south Prediction," the domestic affections are beautifully touched in a story of strong interest, where the danger of an ardent mind giving way to a passionate attachment, when duty, circumstances, and reason alike forbid its existence is very powerfully drawn. The next, "The Orphana of La Vendée," is founded on an occurrence in real life duting the fearful period of the French Revolution. The scene is the Bocage of La Vendée, where a young girl, from an enthipmastic sense of duty, did actually join the Vendean army, disguised as a man, and after conducting herself in the most beroic manner, perished in the battle of Doue. The circumstance is mentioned in the Memoirs of Mudume de la Rochejacqueline. The fate of this unfortunate girl, Mrs. Bray tells us, suggested to her mind the character of Jeanne, the heroine of her own story.

The third tale, "The Little Doctor," is a mixture of the comic and the serious, of dry humour and deep feeling, that constitutes a story as original as it is amusing. Here the interest principally turns upon the affections subsisting between a father and his daughter. who is the only child spared to him after the loss of a wife and a numerous offspring. The gay scenes which abound in the early part of the tale are very pleasing, but the close is truly melancholy. We learn from the general preface, that the Little Doctor and his children were known to Mrs. Bray in early life; and that the capital scene where the family are thrown into commotion on the unexpected birth of the child on Christmas day, is nothing less than a sketch of actual history, the curious circum stances narrated being those which attended the hirth of our authoress herself on that must memorable of all birthdays; og The nurse Judy also (a rich character), Mrs. Bray assures us, is a sketch of the nurse of her own childhood. Of "Vicissitudes," the fourth tale in this volume, a full account is given in the general preface; We are there informed that the lady whose extraordinary life is so beautifully told herself narrated the principal incidents of it to Mrs. Bray a few years ago, with permission to make what use she pleased of them. Here we have the affections portrayed in the herbine, in her several characters of daughter, wife, and mother; and finally as a widow toiling to sustain her fatherless infants, under the most trying circumstances and vicissi-tudes of fortune, still patient in hope, unrepinfig in calamity, and mobly supported through-out all her sufferings by a deep reffance on Divine Providence both for her children and herselfda These scenes are painted with truth and deeling, and the morale is excellent, as The asturtherdongestiand the most stirring of all these stories is #The Adopted," the geene of which is in Britting during the sepoch gouthe Breach Revolution Some of the public peringes and events of the time are introduced

deliging of references. In the first place, a certain deliging of the residence case of the color of the colo la a wery good-humqured elayer sketch and from Mrs. Bray (as she tells us) having passed sometime in the very convent she describes in her youthe we read here accounts of it with double interest The scenes where Philippe, the principal male character in the narrative. and his mother; Madama de Clairval, and ther adopted child Annette come before un nee of [the: deepsab interesty monor expecially, the mo-ther of Her warm affections, her generous ence of the orphan girl, her goodness, yet ble with the gaiety of the Parisian lady, who trifles in the hours, of prosperity and ease, but hecomes all that is noble and magnanimous when overwhelmed by the unffering arising from revolutionary despotism, altogether constitutes a character very ably imagined and depicted. Nor-less skilfully drawn is her weak, your, and vacillating mon to whilst the poor girld whose affections he plays with, wins, rajects, yet would still retain, with all the tanderness of woman's heart, and woman's credulity and forgiveness. is one of the best and truest examples that we have met with in fiction or in reality Every young woman whose affections are in danger of being trifled with by the heartless and vain in man, should read this sterven ti made at the

The Last Day Small Sug, with illuminated Little page, Bordern &c. Po. 66. Nisbet. WE have no besitation in saying that in all our editorial experience, this is the most peculiar little book that ever came under our notice. We cannot go to such lengths es the author. whoever he may be strict or lay no liberally does no "deal dampation round the world." But the most thoughtless after having once taken up the book will be carried on to the end of it. Its illuminations do not ramind sus of any thing we have seen before. An elegantly designed cross, in subdued colours forms, the title page, which has a singular effect. Marders of different tints; and these Berses from holy writs refer double context, of the pages, which describe the many scenes of life in a series recipe to a series sylvania sylvania described a series of the such as at is fair to suppose the world will ak-bibitate the last day, on the Sariour's appearing. The work is as chastely and poetically written as it in beautifully got up : every advantage is taken of the extraordinary nature of the subject. We will make a few extracts heat adapted agreeably to cassaginue of

"The careful man muses in his chamber; he hath much to think of sone to provide for, daughtern to marryed Wealth mustado these things, and the counting house, and the ships that gather tribute of a thousand porter and the loom that rests not, and the fire of the far-nace that dies not, must make woulth; wealth makes coundxion -- commands respect to the next generation—perchance exemple this will come high position, honours, dittes a mad man shall make obeisance before him and the sons of his pride; and friends and old companions shall be competed with and excelled while foes shall feed upon their own hearts with jenlousy; and all men shall praises for who shall say aught against the rich man and the proud, allA le fauenoul ot steplath senthe, mortes comes of wealth, and, come, what may wealth must be made of Chy aloud and spare noty lift up thy voice like a trumpet siffit in the last day i' The Lord cometh .- He nometh to judge the world! The earth rocks; but the man of care hather trembling that is not of the earth's with great spirit; and the Breton scenes and rocking. He hears that cry, 'The Lord com-

thoughts. He knows that the weaver's shuttle time is in the loom. Alas for the countinghouse, there is but the great account to settle aball not sit in fligh places, if they have not achiled hembly and loved righteousness and weed woed were to the daughters of the land, if they have notewaited for the true Bride groom the end of all things is at hands and was inhall nit down at the marriage supper of the Lumb but those whose names are written ale A ship is resting on the oceaning it isothe addition watches three in riotes breath of winds the sails flap on the masts . The wheel is meless in the steersman's hands, there is a great enting othe waters are still, as though in expectation of some coming event. The moon looks down silently on the fair deck of the stately vessel: all nature seems to listen to the unilors of the watch and no longer tells the story of forfier dangers resilently they gaze upward at the quiet aky, and little fixed they that their last peril in at hand, boh! in a moment, in the swinkling of an eye, the bright blue sky harly become black, the face of the golden moor huth changed to blood on tempest lanhes the angry wavest a It is the last storm. The ocean to swithing in the dying agony; the fat has gone forth. And there shall be me more sea! What of the night, mariner, what of the night? d-red moon hath passed away; the streaks of a dawn, brightee than ever yet illumined the with the fires of a burning world. It is 'The Last Day Pail The waters sink, the dry land appears. The dead of the battle and the wreck awake again to life, and the ocean-murders, which the waters have covered as with a shroud, are revealed the dead are living witnesses agains their morderers Mariner, what of the morn? There' is 'no more seas Lo!, the ships of a thousand pavies add their wheeks to the fires of The East Davism Their crows stand before "The Great White Throne," and the frworkings' of many days shall bring a fearful reakoning? Only whose trusiness has been the the great waters; "ye who have gonordown to the sea in ships; and seen the wonders of the Lord; have ye glerified Him?d Ye who have tstage gered to and fro like drunken men' in the storm) and been at your wits end, when He hath, in answer to prayer, said to the waves, Freach; be will, whavelegge praised Him? Praised Himoin willowevoted to Hip service, from whome cometh help ? Has Christ been the anchor of your souls? Has your compass pointed Zionward foot Ah! ye who new walk he deck in the pride of sea she'deck' in the print of seamanants—remem-bely such with be the questions; master ma-mariner; captain and ship's company, must answer to their own touts, and unto the "Judge of the whole chith, said The Last Day, when there shall be no more seas and A. die ""To armstoto armstothere is a breach in the yielding walks the besieged city will be won bu The warriors fight about its towers and upon its rain parts; man combats hand to hand with man, while afar off the deadly cannot breathes fire and scatters death, none knowing whence it comes. The soldier strikes with a curse to nerve his blow, and the captain sweats by his God that the place shall fall; but he prays not that God to bless the cause of his country—the cause each patriot soldier holds as right : man slieds the blood of man rejoicingly. The instinct of destruction is upon

seld! in da moment when God was not in his

him! ... On, on! let the steel go home! down with them too the dust - to the dust! They yield, they flyd Wictery, wintery victory ! A trumpet sounds. Who knows that thrilling trumpet sounds. Who is nowed that the plant of the could be of the now the construction of the could be stilly still the trumpet sounds, will that blast never and both leave men among the world's braveries do ye shrink and transle new t. It is the last trump' look to the slain-they live they rise again to What fires light you pince that sear the skyd-so, not a burning pity, but a burning world! Lord God of Battles, it's fifthe Last Day 1. How has it found thee, reckless man of war? There trembling stand, and think upon the past. In peace, the business of thy life one long parade of irksome duty, or of empty pomp. Thy reward, the fool's envy and appleuse; thy recreation, every sensual joy. In war, to slay or to be slain; hadst thou a thought beyond? Yes, glory: and where is now thy recompense; the glory of the world bath passed away! 'Thy brother's blood doth cry from out the ground.' . Yet, are all here condemned? Can none claim instains? Even here Jehovah is not left without a people, though a scattered few. Those whom God's grace found soldiers, and made soldiers of the cross. Among the bravest in their country's warfare these should be most brave; but bitter need have they to claim the Saviour's intercession. War, cruel war, their trade, each hand lifted in supplication to their coming Lord red with a brother's blood."

It is hardly fair to quote any more from these tiny pages; they will soon be in the hands of many of our readers, for we have little doubt that this will be the popular religious

gift-book of the sesson.

The Young Baronet. A Novel. By the Author of the "Scottish Heiress," the "Young Widow," &c. &c. 3 vols. Newby.

THE is a very original and delicious novel let the publisher quote that in his advertised list of puff approbations). It is not that the story has any thing excessively new in it : for the material and characters are somewhat hackneved an An obscure birth -changelings - a wrong and a right heir-a terrible sort of revengeful old hag possessed of the secret, and muttering did Meg Merrilies—aprovincial town, its inhabitants, and the clique who enjoy the inn ghosts, fetches, descriptions of fine scenery. very dark nights and very terrible storms to accompany deeds of darkness and horror, are the staples of the story. But it is the style which demands our unqualified admiration and to this alone will we direct the notice of readers, that they may see on what qualities may be built the fame of a popular novellist.

Of the new idiom, for which we are sorry to be indebted to a very distinguished author. we have a succession of pregnant examples, which may serve (as they ought not) for models to future English classics and

old town-house." And decently walked that poorest men"—" they were tidy, these poor men were, and they even marched after bands, an they did ? ... " The old man looked slightly flushed; for his convivial, principles, were of the bygone days, when there was a worthings in drinking feirly; he was slightly flushed, the her husband searong ble

But passing these specimens of imitative talent, we will now select six or eight example of the author's own unique and hitherto unat-tempted words, language, and construction, and "A procession passed out towards a large

green hill at some distance, on the summit of which a crowd of persons was collected, passed out over a broad valley road lined with green trees, garden, walls, and the iron railings of villa lands. The sun shone brightly, for the day was summer's own, so brightly it shone that even the shadowy spots were glistening, the bells rang clearly, more clearly it seemed as the distance gave their sharp tones that dight as the distance gave their some times to purify that hearted sweaters which is so, a first to purify that all good wen think of young hearts very kindly when they hear old church-bells." "Budden y a shout arose, a shout of ten thousand voices, so carnest, so terrible and loud, that the neal-ing bells had a muffled sound, and the kindlings of the trumpet poled."—"On they went, and the summer-wind blew; and the small forest-trees in the miniature plantations is the wills lands of citizen's willes, like the small applify in their saloons, dallied there, but looked out of place [the summer, wind did.] the summer. wind blew, and the brown pines on the heights waved their coverned tops together and gave again the hill echoes of the music that lingered in the hursts, as it rose on the continuous waves, that the long breezes made from the valley which that read ran through; the summer-wind blew, and the moving flags beat in bisulfold flutterings with it."

It is not easy to heat this summer wind dan the midst, Sir Renault Falconer the hered rode rapidly up towards the site of the caverntopped brown pines, when "whispered many voices, and many a pair of bright, eyes, fellowed the retreating prograss of the rider, as the proud horse took him fleetly on."

Among the lookers on is a gay and beautiful lady in "a luxuriously appointed barouche," with a pretty young girl by her side. This was "the Counters of Glemore, wife of the lord lieutenant of the county, and there were many fair faces around her, but in beauty, aspect, in the unobtruding guise of conscious rout, and deat demeanour which has no datails, but like the demeanour of an exquisite statue-for in all grace there is demeanour elementary, of its very, exist ence-is not an independent charm, but the subtle unity which makes them real, the young countess was the most striking object in the varied grouping (that is to say, the pretty, young girl) by which the carriages was filled. Her person, even as it reclined, had the degune graceful statura, the fine countenance had buich softness, but yet was expressive of the raposing haughtiness of thought and will; the eyes were full, dark, and instinct with the guiet intelligence of passion; the hair almost jet, black, a thick, silken tress having escaped from under her bonnet, lying carelessly on her white throat, the mouth was small and ripe, and the ching under a domino, would have had a cayness that might have beckoned kisses to it."

We do not remember ever to have read a description superior to this; and we might well rest our eulogy upon the author with it alone: but genius so peculiar ought to be far-ther axhibited, were it only for the sake of Eng-lish literature. Here is a bit of the propost's post-prandial oration: "He was my friend." continued the old man with something of that natural amotion which now and then starts forth on those occasions of the flushed congress of for-

The sybil-woman offers another fine exam-ple: "On one of her skinny hands there was broad hoop of gold-a silver brooch shaped like a heart was on her breast, a string of large amber beads was round her throat, and a black crucifix adged with silver hung at her girdle. ne was showlwrapped, self-contained and fortaliced in appearance, as an old woman should be."

Contrasted with this striking portrait of fe-male eld, is that of youth in the provost's daughter, who is reading a sermon on Sunday nights." Simply, yet with the grace of quiet re-verence, Lilly read the moral pages of this family favourite of the Scottish church, wishing in the thoughtful tendrilism of her heart, that the lintener whom she almost worshipped might be-

nefit by what he heard."

Bur we conclude with the hero, who, over his wine, has declared that he will not be a rogue in retaining the estate from its lawful owner. It is a splendid portrait, Maclise might em-body it: "The tables were turned. Renault's dark grey eyes flashed forth into strange beauty as the pure light of their large dark pupils became brighter in that manly splendour which belongs to dauntlessness, and the tones of his rich deep voice were all in naturals without a false note or falter in the frankness which they sustained; while Factor Drurie put his chin inside his white neckcloth, and with his left hand holding his wineglass on the table, and the expanded fingers of his right thrust through his waistcoat, became more and more grave and thoughtful until coffee came in, and then he became himself again."

People may dispute about dates, but we hope nobody will deny that there is a very great

New Commentaries on the Laws of England (purity founded on Blackstone). By H. J. Stephen, Sergeant-at-Law. Vol. IV. Svo. pp. 572. London, Henry Butterworth.

this very careful and most useful work we have spoken on former occasions, but cannot permit its conclusion to be arrived at without again bearing our strong testimony to its merits. The essence of many a massy volume is here concentrated in four of moderate size, and made readily available by an excellent general index, in addition to leading and judicious

arrangement.

In the present volume, the consideration of we then have the various modifications of crime defined, and the punishments enacted for them, whether they are committed against property, the person, the government, religion, the law of nations, or other objects or institutions, the preservation of which is necessary for the common weal. The courts, modes of proceeding, and final sentences, &c. are clearly laid down: and the whole is appropriately finished with an able and comprehensive chapter on the rise, progress, and gradual improvement of the laws of England. That much has that much more remains to be done we need not suggest. But we can truly say of Mr. Sereant Stephen's historical view, embracing, quest; 2. From the Norman conquest to the reign of King Edward the First; 3. From thence to the reformation; 4. From the reformation to the restoration of King Charles the Second; 5. From thence to the revolution in 1688 . 6. From the revolution to the publication of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; 7. From the era last-mentioned to the present time,"—that it possesses all the merits of conciseness, research, learning, impartiality, intelligence, and astuteness. The entire work is almost a law library of itself; and, at any rate, it is enough for men of common capacity, who are engaged in the usual transactions of life, and do not belong to the profession. It is, in short, a work for every good library.

PORTHONERS PASSESSIONS TWO APAICA. LITTLE hem Engited names some first That Or the slaves brought for sale to the coast the

"Hawever extensive the convens may be the people invariably walk in single file, partly the people invariably walk in single alls, partly on account of the introverses of the partly, but chiefly from prudential motives, because if they were at all scattered; a wild beast might easily seize a victim. The negroes who head the ou-rawans always have bells beinging about them; ravants always have bells hanging about thous which make a tinkling moise at every step, and startle or frighten any wild beast that may happen to be lurking by the road-side; the rear is also brought up by men wearing bells. It is not always easy, at first sight, to distinguish the few slaves who are intended for sale; they are frequently mixed with the caravan, walk in the line with the rest, and, like them, carry goods; but some-times they follow the train with their hands tied behind their backs, or with ropes round their necks. If the caravan consists of only a few individuals, conducting a large body of slaves, they are compelled to adopt measures to insure their own safety, and to provide against running the risk of being murdered in their sleep. In such cases, the slave-leader is provided with a long pole, which is furnished with a kind of fork at the end, into which the neck of the slave is fixed; the other end is fastened to the body of the leader, who, in this manner, always remains at a safe distance, so that he can, without apprehension, lie down to sleep; at which time the hands of the slave are bound behind his back, that he may not take the opportunity of relieving himself of the fork about his neck. If the slaves are very numerous, they are fastened to each other with chains, or ropes about their necks, and their hands bound; the drivers are, of course, always well armed, and, on the slightest appearance of danger, will save their own lives by sacrificing those of their slaves. We have before stated, that it is extremely rare for a large body of slaves to be brought into the town in open daylight for the purpose of being sold. This is usually done under the covert of the darkness and silence of night; then those unhappy creatures, who have been kidnapped in slumber, bartered for a toy,' are secreted in various parts of the town and its vicinity, till their numbers are sufficiently swelled, and very frequently the fact of their having been concealed is not known till after the departure of the slave-ship. The indispensable necessity for this secrecy on the part of the slave-dealers was evident from the frequent intercourse of my host with the English vessels which were cruising in the vicinity, the officers of which always met with a most welcome reception at his house. . .

"Every young negress, though she be a slave, has her own lover, who always manifests extreme jealousy at any interference; but the moment she marries, she is pledged to the strictest laws of honour and faithfulness; and the reply, "I am a married woman, at once puts a stop to any further advances. All the resident negroes of Loanda are Roman Catholics, or at least boast of being such: and though some few among them sanction the custom, that an unbaptized negro may have as many wives as he can afford to surpport; yet the woman does not presume upon this unac-knowledged right of her husband; and from the moment that she unites herself to him in marriage, she cuts the thread of every former connexion so completely, that we might almost believe that the law was still in existence, which unconditionally inflicted upon the un-

faithful civilised negro wife the punishment of death. 2 It would be well if the European ladies in Loands, even those of the highest rank more ith take a lesson from their cable sisterse! they ought to be an example to the newrence in their married dife, whereas the very reverse is the case of The rage, the lune bounded passion of the Partiguese of the coast to vie with each other in wealth, silences every other, nay, the most sacred feelings; so that even a trusband's jentousy is appeased, if, by the unfaithfulness of his wife, he may gain a few poor paltry pieces of gold. It tayself minused the delight with which a Portuguese, high in office, received a head-dress of gold and pearls, the payment of another European, for having been permitted to enjoy his wife's company for a short time; although this circumstance was known to every body, neither the man nor his wife evinced the slightest reserve in exhibiting to me their ill-gotten guerdon, and manifest-

ing the liveliest joy."

Such are among the sketches of society in this demoralised and iniquitous region. They are varied by the friendly visit of a soha, or negro prince, to Lounda, who "was attended by a retinue of more than a thousand men, the greater part of whom were armed with a variety of weapons. The procession was headed by a troop of musicians, and was swelled by an immense crowd of spectators, who thronged around the musicians, and gave vent to their excited feelings by dancing and abouting with childish gleet. The sobalwas seated in a kind of chair, in the centre of a large flat litter. which was borne by four naked negroes, while other slaves held a canopy of elegantly wrought bass-mat, fastened to four poles, and trimmed with broad fringes, as a protection against the sun. The head-dress of the sobs consisted of the so-called majookcap; made of the same material as the canopy, and of which I shall speak more particularly in the account of Ambriz. The rest of his dress was composed of European calleses, the ample folds of which were ministers or metooks armed with lancer and a long bamboo-cane, followed close behind the litter, and formed a body-guard; then the rest of his attendants brought up the rear, without any regard to order. Arrived at the palacegate, the sone, who was all vanced in years, was lifted from his seat by two blacks; in doing which, one of them had the misfortune to knock off the royal cap, which was placed carelessly on the prince's head. Que of the mafooks quickly stepped forward and replaced it rooms quiety stepped towards and removes the very respectfully on the head of his master, who, with an angry from on his countenance, gave a signal, upon which the culprit was instantly taken saide, and received several severe blows from the mafooks with their dong canes. Without paying any further regard to what had taken place, the sobs, accompanied by two mafooks and an interpreter, went to meet the governor, who was waiting at the door to receive him. "After short mutual salutations, the governor accompanied his guest to the que dience-chamber, and during their brief conference, the megro musicians continued to sound their horns and drums, to the great delight of the crowd, who went on dancing and singing!"

His entertainment was sumptuous: but in the prison, in a chamber quite dark, was another negro prince, "who had formerly go-Sogno. He had caused the Portuguese envoys to be murdered when they demanded the tri-bute which he had promised, and was at the

fearanteening of the troyal dighter with the throthers who King of Congo) whose ransanger was represent the principle of the control of the contro palace once a month, for the ostenible puri-plus of licing sammael, anticilarly refurned to his prinon-house with renewed happes of being thou rei ar Therep's whereas itshad being soon secout sourcy; wereas at man been long since decided to be epithim there all the wint sorthis in any of the government sinker and the which for his indicates some and dangerous enemy of the Portugues crown: and charethis influence was torgreat among the negroes that, should be recover his diperty, he would be more eager than over to take vengeance on the European cologny to which, be might prove a very formidable for which be might prove a year formidable for. The government could not venture to put him to a viplent death; and they lately entertained it confident fope, that his hitherto robust constitution must sood give way beneath the harsh treatment which he experienced in his loatherment of the palace, and a guard of soldiers followed at some distance. His pride was at first wounded, because he was attended by an interior officer, for he himself pussessed a general's uniform, in which he had invariably appeared in public, he was allowed to wear mis uniform, in order that no unfavourable impression might be made upon the resident negroes, as well as upon those from the interior. His name and fater must have been known far and facer; for the hegro currying that usually went from the general distances known the and need of the their printers distances invaluably three oftensively all printers distances invaluably three oftensively all upon their three when the appeared of this way to the palace, and with dominant looks it often meeting his syle. The wave at lastens all limits was interpreted with their printer was interpreted with their printer was interpreted with the interpreted with the result of the hading passed by did they venture to 100k but men and they carried the passe of the water that with great reverence. Probably there was not a minutation their who had the alightest idea that his glittering their with had the slightest idea that his glittering thirform was 500m to ballationide, and exchanged for galling fenters and links of iron in When the lower sectors. the foreper opened the many deories in the dell, became out with alogs and languid steps, being hindered by the weight of his chains quite steps, being hindered by the weight of his chains quite seemed much alors and the right of several strange faces, till at length, enournged by the kind, words of the commandant, he inquired, in good Portuguese, from what country we in good Portuguese, from what country, we came, and what reaches what country, we came, and what reaches what country we came, and what reaches what country we roust be Englishmen. When Mr. dos Santos asked him, why he had rebelled against his having queen to replied, very tensibly, that the Queen of Portugal was not his having queen she had no right to govern in his country for this prevogative belonged only to himself and his brother, the King of Congo. His vall himdeome figure gradually regained for whether his release would be long defined by whether his release would be long defined by the state of the production of the last it must take place, succeed he had not constituted any crime, but had only secreted his rights in opposition to Portugal. Upon this the unfortunate prince was led back to his prison, which was to be his garwed. A dripoto the criver Bengui crowded with sharks, alligators, rhimoceroes, and hippopo-tamuses, and its banks the crioci of incline

able Nicipenni pries wild beatte-as lieves in works the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the state o stated, of the patherity of its mamenike though That the gigantic serpent first-gardedeniangeley rous pare summar scarces recorded and account of the rous of the same up for shielding the religious parts up for shielding the religious parts up for shielding the religious parts of the same up for shielding the religious parts of the religious parts her highly wer even this fence did not afford complete protection against the wild beasts, for k before, a lion had leaned over the ably assis wall, and back again, carrying off a calf in his and succeeded vindescaping with his booty, though he was immediately fired at, and pur growt from gonishing the marks of his claws were distinctly visible on the plaster of the world Mr. Lion assured me, that it was no encommon occurrence for a lion to attack a here white at pasture in the day-time, and, from the mere leve of slaughter, to kill a number of mitmals, by striking them in the neck with his paw; ten or fifteen victims would seldom satisfy him, nav. on one occasion, no less than thirty-six oxen fell a prey to his fury Scarcely any of them had an ex sernal wound, for the lion generally rips up the belly of one on and satisfies his hunger by devouring the entrails. I heard many tales of the cruelty of the lion, but no one knew any thing of his much-lauded magnanimity. Las year, our host, when standing at his window wall of the cattle-pen, upon which the wounded seek his assailant, and, not meeting him, was in the act of springing over the high reed partition when he was struck by another ball, and felt dead to the ground. The negroes, as well as the Europeans, are fully persuaded that the digious leap which he takes when wounded, to reach his enemy, in order, when dying, to infligt death in return by a blow of his formidable waw. One of the company related that in the new colony of Mossamedes, a wounder hon had leapt into a slave-yard, where, in an instant, he killed thirteen negroes and a white man, and then succeeded in taking flight."

verbis was a docation on the Benge where, is one night, the strangers got infected with the at few weeks aftert and voerried them to their ArtiAmbriz, shelpottani independenti moro

kingdemi the slave-trade dannor be interfered sengeen; the survertage common at Interture with by any European government. The place itself appears to be a splendid paradice; 2012 itself appears to be a splendid paradice; therein the ground was in his miny phase literally covered with flowers; the busies were adorned

with bloom or seed, and the large trees were laden with a variety of beautiful blossoms, or here abundance of fruit. One of these was particularly striking to the eye of a stranger, for it was evered with fruit/the size of a goirdy which the inhabitants converte into divinking yessels. I involuntarily called to mind the fattle of the man, who, white stepping under antickeries, with a wake note the above falling on the nose and congratulated the well on the on-ma-nous-and -congruinited findering of the which of the transfer of the safeting of lofty a lyec-to-lent growth, but the which goins blud then for the daluction his adfiered is natively bob-every whit not followed one blu notion of which in

days and a singular effect was producid by the days and a suggest spector was according to design of the artificial mention of the weater-bird, taspended from this leads of the tamaridas of Various trees were entirentled to tamariidate Various treed were dinantiedinis their very simminist duby jamaristes cand irichlys coloured butterflies fluttered damid sheet, town tiful dowers. There was rist quaption bare earth to be seen swhere were the ground was not clad with more beautiful plants; it was covered with dynasses, irising woo the theight of harmas. This paradise yeemed an simpress of the begoes of nature, and imparted to much pleasure. I had never felt before, and L could scarcely over come the desire of making a longer stay in this lovely spots; My eye roved from one beauty to another, and revelled in scient delight on the exquisite charms which were spread defore me with mute raptures: The stillness which may vades the whole the breathless silence of nature, cannot be conceived, and has in it something supernatural, which fills the soul with awe. It was quite a relief to hear the clear notes of the turtle-dove ; and the unharmonious twittering of other birds fell x fike music on my ear. of the exquisite song of our northern nightingale would be an enjoyment too great to be borne and accress like these M

In Ambriz, too, it is strictly prohibited to inflict any punishment which draws whood, the the laws; and "the yoke of slavery, the mark of which is indelibly stamped on every negro, whether bond or free, of the Portuguese co is so despicable and degrading in the eves of th independent people of Ambriz, that they look down with disdain on their oppressed neigh-bours, and resolutely defend their own frontiers against the temporal and spiritual authority of

A visit to the king occupies an interesting portion of the work; but we have gone as fi as our limits warrant with its contents, and must not only omit an amusing account of the island of Annabon, but equelude very briefly with what demands especial remark from a journal disfigured by the negroes, to souteroil. Or. Tams at some special section of the of literature.

of cannibalism, at another time admits it redle asserts the enpacity of negro intellections with nessed among the tribes of Congo plament the condition of the natives where Roman Catholic missions have been established, of sunite vicious than where left to the madvenushones much from the exertions of the Church and Wesleyan missionary societies, now in operavarious languages :

the numberless dialects of the Lingua Bunda; and, like its root, has no written characters, and, consequently, the negro is exempt from the trouble of learning to read or write," sucrement The Cabinda is another dialect of the Links

Bunda a and Dr. T. says pod) inaq orrect judgment of the standard of menulous ture attained by the Congo nigroes would doubtless be the study of their language; the Lingua Bunda. As I am quite unacquainted with this language, I must refrain from giving with this language. I must refrain from giving any opinion, but will communicate some infor-imation imparted to me by Dr. Tycho Monna-son; that he derived from a grammar and lead-on; by Cannesattin, which I have brought brith imp. 3 Atthough; with few exceptions, the negro languages belong to a branch of philo-The Africano Lingo flights of brilliant dumning-libraffiction Lingo flights of brilliant dumning-birds dotting remed by the months with the well-midde in a paining placed from wheir refrents biligue Bunds, that it is neither wholly desti-which they had sough during the hear of the most of flexions nor has it been reduced to a

thoroughly lorganised saystem; and therefore eperty helonging the the second class established by Wilholm wond Humboldt. We here find what that profound inquirer sets down as sogment parsonar activation training futurate dangerage, and edy, this instands of changes of the terminations, aprefixes aprevail, which inever blemback completely as suffixes with the rational worder thus not principle in the property of the property o ing the iniminal prefixels, may quiling, respec-tively into min and april may of which the tran-sition from mu into mit might, be considered, at the most as a symbolic change of form. There is no grammatical distinction of genders, and the gender is expressed by the addition of certain words be The cases are formed by prefixed particles w With respect to the verbs, the difrences of the three conjugations proposed by Cannecattim seeinvitos depend on euphonic laws plantathe medio-passive is clearly distined from the active by peculiar prefixes the preterite is formed by certain prefixes and suffixed the duture by the addition of yza, which signifies home, and which otherwise serves for derivation, for instance, to form a foreign adjective, at from pilimelu, in Portuguene, primeira, yza-pilimelu, to anticipate. I conjecture, too, that I see in le, the suffix of the preterite, the root cala, to be. The differences of person are indicated by prefixes. which, with the exception of the prefixes of the first and second persons singular (the root of which I do not know), are abridged forms of the personal pronoun. It is remarkable that, with the exception of some adjectives, all the words terminate with a vowel. Cannecattim gives the guttural A and g as consonants, which the Portuguese had not. With respect to p, it may be doubted whether it was originally in the meganidism, because almost all the words in which it is found may be referred to the Portiguesco Generally speaking, the Lingua Bundalis by no means pure, but mixed with Portuguese words, which have been variously disfigured by the negroes, to accommodate themsite their jown promuciation. Among others, we mark manie, ship; bici, fish; prime sally stoke, fish-hook (Portuguese anzol); esting to accertain whether these snakes are of sheedame species as those mentioned by Dr. of his valuable work has not been translated into English an extract from it, relative to these formidable animals, may not be unwelcome to the reader. Speaking of the beauty of the country near the Rio de St. Francisco, which is adorned with splendid forests of the palma mauritia, winifera, he says of the is very dangerous to penetrate into the immost recesses of there forests, for they are the retreat of the gigantic serpent (boa murina, L.), which, as Senher Neguneira assures us, attain such an anormous size, that, when lying stretched out marinil length on the grass, they may be taken, at first night, for the trunk of an approach palar This gigantic serpent does not kill its prey by poison; but in dangerous and formidable on account of great strength. dable on account of great strength z, it supports isself in an attack by swining its tail several fence round the trunk of a tree, and then dart-ing on its victim, breaks all the botts z, by emmpassing it with many folds; after which it slowly swallows it by a peculiar model of suc-

sizes and rapuble of swallowing incredibly later bodies, sethus several Sentantines told tue th they hird shunds in the helly of a snake, about forty deet dengane deer indition wild bone That the gigantic serpent first cavetsnite property opportunities of seeing such sevents as they lay basking in the man, on the beaks of the ceed in killing a large ones because on being aroused by our approach, they darted, as swift

as lightning, into the mater Action of order of selection of the Andian Leibes, will the district of the Yapura there de a great number of hordes, or tribes, differing from each other, and this is the very part of the country where we meet the most frequently with the singular custom of distinguishing them from each other by peculiar characteristic marks or badges. I often inquired of the Indians themselves about the cause of these national marks, which cannot be made without pain, trouble and in a considerable time; and the usual answer was, that they were for the purpose of easily distinguishing the individuals of the se veral tribes. If we consider the number of different hordes, tribes, or families, dwelling near each other, and who, when hunting, must often meet either singly or in parties; the many feuds transmitted from father to son, and th complication of various treaties and alliances which must arise from the continued state of war of many of them; and, lastly, the difficulty of coming to an understanding, caused by the great diversity of languages—all this will justify our opinion, that these marks originated in the necessity of being able to re-cognise each other quickly, and at a distance The Indian is never on a spot which is the exclusive and acknowledged property of his tribe; he may, therefore, be taken by these who meet him for an enemy or a robber, and, on this account, he always has about him these strange disfigurations, which may indicate peace, war, or neutrality. This opinion is rendered the more probable by the fact, that tribes similarly marked generally live at peace with each other, and that every tribe has one declared enemy. It is very usual for an Indian, when questioned respecting the peculiari ties of his tribe, to add the name of its heredifrom the animal singdom, these marks its always from the animal singdom, they are datended for the reaemblance of the array of the various species of menkeys, of the cunce, &c., and are generally produced by the operation of tattoping, especially in the face. Piercing the steering, especially in the nars, and filling the holes with variously formed pieces, of wood, stone, or resin, sheller glass, bits of percelain, is a subordinate kind of badge, for the Indian may lay it aside when he is at home, and often does so at night."dt has

Freemasans' Calendar and Pocket-Book for 1846 SysRe Spencer

Turs generally useful pocket-book, and spe cifically useful for the estimable members of the Craft, is published under the Sanction of the strant, in spanistice interes in something we straight Strand, Lodge, and for the heading the straight School gradient, which, is a value set spathing melady), whispers done of the moble secrets of mesonry into the care and bears of the aged and helpless of the bereaved and desplate, and of or phana authory identitute but for this most densificati institutiono bitolini therefores an tion. The old serpents, when bungry, will every account an annual guide and companion to attack a horse and rider, or an lost, which they be cardially accommended to severy heathers, is smallow entire, except the horse, which they prefits will augment the means where religious auffer to not off. Such expents, of inferior admirably administered by the unfortunate and

forlorn, and it will as the same time supply all the information, which a mason may abled to refer to in the course of the coming yearesalt genegasitugane saamas joe mentioned) istemuid jalah japanejis (an wé hare mentioned) istemuid jalah ligencej fon all chaker) whether free in clas-septed (ar - riot) and jak maredien, handsomely aind with pockets and receptacles, and pages for memoranda & &coneforthe most convenient palace once a month, for the osteneitqiranab the appartunity again to mention the regular progress of the Rev. Dr. Oliver's Historical Lundwarks and other Evidences of Manning of d. with illustrations by Prother I. Harris, of which we have now the Ninth Part before used It is an extremely curious works and shiproves in

genearch and interest as it goes on bus : gwore Abricational Chemical Athanach for 1848 00 18v Preeman Roe. London, Groombridge and

A single sheet of useful agricultural and chemical information, and a capital advertisement.

mical information, and a capital advertisement. The Course Blackstone. By 155 Mars Beckey. Pp. 252.

After entertaining the public by expounding laws in Iudicrous lights and jocular readings in the pages of Pauch. Mr. a Beckett a smuaring lucubrations are here collected into a volume, and very whimsically illustrated by the pencil of another able illustrator, George Cruisshank; so that if not Coke upon Lytteion, this may pass for Joke upon Blackstone. We could imagine, that glancing over Mr. Sergeaut Stephen's excellent work (see p. 557) supplied the hints for the present open.

Miss, families of the present offer ingin noiseard Miss, families butteries because why Douglas ored avail reservois his data ail noisea La another, of the noafectana from the periodical Camba made into an antire aweciment, sake, pudding or his into the statement of in a fauch edition mo, and ambelished elevery by Leach. emilion tips, and an express deexery by specific The popularity of the location in their original toom renders, sommendation supplies The hit at matimonial life told so well among the middle and lower others elsopisty meners body induse out. some, river see another which fixed them of the see and the see another which fixed them is a see another see another see and the see another see anot had the slightest idea that his glitterally war

Lines of the Bort Chancellers and Rechers of the Great Sout of England By Folia 120rd Charift-Tires portderous works in too much for use to grapple with mothe last week of the very and we must reserve it, as it to large, to grace our Enlarged System. For the moment, we can only may that it displays much research and states many facts connected with the offices in question, and the progress of legislation, which add sales to the interest of the biographies.

On the Transfer of Property by Public Auction and Private Contract, ec. By Alexander Rainy.

the Queen of Portugal was not held to the same and at Eth This is the substance of the statement made by Mr. Rainy some months ago, and noticed at the time in the Literary Gazette, together with some additions, out of which he carnestly con-demis the interposition of agents, or middle-men, between the sellers of property and those employed by them to dispose of it. He con-cerds that all their fees and allowaness are screwed out of the tund which would otherwise active to their principals and the third the state of their principals.

The Phormacontical Latin Gramman, fra By A. True is not only an acceptable introduction to medical Datin, that crabbed stuff which it is no plays a thorough conversancy with the Latin tongue, and illustrates its rules and positions with many vice quotations. The vocabulary of contractions and phraseology in prescriptions is particularly uneful, is aldershienen

Elementa Liturgica; Sentin By Gra A a Walker, yel maka MamPpa 106, a Longmanio amendose

As useful for the young clergyman as the feregoing for the young medicord and the explana-tions of the Book of Common Prayers Sarraments of the Church are, will be found to sup-ply much instruction of general value to all mes of the community

Eight Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge in 1844. By the Rev. J. Howard Marsden, B.D. Svo, pp. 148. London,

Tickering.

The reverend author's second course of Hulsean lectures is eminently distinguished for its plain appeal to common sense in the arguments adduced upon "the evidence for revealed readduced upon "the evidence for revealed re-ligion; the truth and excellency of Christian-ity; or the more difficult texts and obscure parts of Scripture," &c., and his explanations concerning the miracles are in the same clear tone and rational temper. Such teaching reflects credit on Cambridge, and is calculated to promote the general prosperity of that great school; and especially at a time when doubts and fears are suppling the very foundations of her sister university, and parents are afraid to send their children where they are so liable to have their faith altered, and their course of life directed to quite an opposite point from that for which they are destined. There is no question but that the schisms which prevail in Oxford are producing effects most injurious to it as a school, not only for divines but for stu-dents in the other fearned professions; and of this state or thrings. Cambridge, with such sound practical men as Mr. Marsden, must reap the

The Dublin sewmal of Medical Science; includ-ing the latest Discoveries, in Medicine, Surgery, and the Collateral Sciences, Nov. LAXXIII.

and the Collateral Sciences | No. 143.3.11.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
The last number of this valuable medical periodical, which reflects so much credit upon the riodical, which reflects so much credit upon the scientific industry of the profession in the drish metropolis, concludes with a full index to the twenty-eight volumes that have now been published. This is a complete medical fibrary in itself, and it contains a vast amount of useful information. Among the important original articles in the present number, we must particularly notice an able exposition of the so-called "Plastic Surgery" of Dieffenbach, in which the various modes of sepairing and forming new palates, or making artificial ones, are treated of at length. The Half-yearly Abstract cannot interfere with publications of this class, without which there would be no real professional progress. sional progress.

Health made Easy for the Pengin a or Physical Training to make their Lives in this World Long and Happy. By the Investor of the Plane-Globe, Sc., Sc., Fifth Thousands, Steree-type Edition. Pp. 176, 13, 226 ni noiseasus

type Edition. Pp. 176: 110 are ni noisnessature is something appropriate in the inventor of the plano-globe confining his advice; this world, as he expressly intimates; and an edition of five thousand proves with what effect A writer who inculcates that what we judiciously spend in educating we save from the expendi ture of furnishing, is a person who deserves encouragement. Persevering and industrious, he labours in a good cause, the dissemination of useful knowledge, and here is a most valuable

easy matter to read or understand, but also dis- little books full of illustrative engravings, for t the following day, showed him a review of 6008 digitieenpence! There is not an objectionable of a simple, elementary character, just so much and seconomy, to save him from tempirics, and of the principles of health and disease, to pre-terve himself to a considerable extent from the latter; A supplement also contains a popular explanation of the assurance principle.

The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions Edited by Jacob Bell. Vol. V. No. 5. Turs little periodical continues to enjoy a wellmerited favour. It labours to improve the character and position of chemists and drugrists, and nothing can be more praiseworthy t also proposes the formation of a nationa pharmacopasia, a real desideratum, the want of which is a national disgrace. We hope the society will vigorously bestir itself in such an

Cases and Observations, illustrative of the beneficia Results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance in some of the most unpromis-ing instances of Spinal Deformity. By Samuel

Hare, Surgeon. Mr. HARE is already well known to the reader of the Literary Gazette as the author of an admirable work on the treatment of curvatures of the spine. The public must be the gainer by subdivision of labour in instances like this, where attention to a particular branch of the profession certainly holds out greater promise of success. The present cases are further illustrations of the editor's treatment, and this is mainly founded upon the ingenious expedients demanded by the particular cases, and upon the close attention and perseverance of the individual. It is not susceptible of critical analysis.

Memorials of Missionary Life in Nova Scotia. By C. Churchill, Wesleyan Missionary. Pp. 206. London, J. Mason; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1 Nottingham, Dearden.

THOSE who look for much miscellaneous information in this little volume will be disappointed: but if all that is desired be a satisfactory account of the progress and successful efforts of the Wesleyan missions in the province, they will find enough to gratify that wish. Conver-sions, special providences, and consolatory death-bed scenes, &c. occupy their usual place

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL GROGRAPHICAL SOCIETY Dec. 22d .- Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. in the chair. Three new members were elected. The paper read was a letter from Mr. John Duncan dated Cape Coast, 4th Oct. 1845. Mr. Duncar states, that though the King of Ashantee had refused him permission to pass through his dominions, notwithstanding it had been asked by Governor Hill, he had been enabled to penetrate into the interior by another route. Being at Whyddah, he had ingrariated himself into the favour of Senhor Don Francisco de Suza, a Portuguese slave-dealer, who had been established there between 40 and 50 years, and whose influence with the King of Dahomey was paramount of This gentleman obtained for Mr. Dimen an invitation from the sing to the him, land any promise of his protection. He accordingly propared shitable presents for the king and his capareers, and stated on the 6th he presented himself to the king in his diffe guard uniform, and was most graciously received.
At the king's desire he went through the swordexercise at gallop, which greatly astonished
and interested the monarch, who, in return, on

female troops, whose arms, accountements, and performance, the traveller may, were truly surportising. Mr. Duncan remained at Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, till the 17th, when the king, having had the road cleared for him for more than 100 miles, gave him an escort of 100 men, and permission to travel over any part of his dominions he pleased. Every where the traveller found provisions in abundance already provided for him and restly cooled He describes the Makes mountains as very rear markable in their appearance; and on the some mits of the perpendicular rocks, of which they are formed, the native towns are situated. The mode by which the Dahomana samesavely her came masters of these towns is described. Miss Duncan, having been informed of the existence in the interior of persons who could vive him information respecting Mungo Park, proceeded to a large town, named Adofoodis, in 13 6 N., and 10 3' E. Here was a large market with articles from the Mediterranean, and others from Bornou. At this place he found a finelooking Bornouses who spoke Spanish, and who told him he had been 21 years a slave in Bahin, to the firm of Busby and Johnson of Liverpool. He also met a Tripolt merchant he had seen at Egga, when on the Niger expedition. Amali Fatuma was, it appears, the principal cause of Park's death. Having complained to the king or chief of Yaonri that. Park had discharged him without paying him his full wages, Park was interrogated upon the subject, and of course indignantly denied the charge, whereupon an attempt was made to detain the canoe, which was at the time incored to the bank by a piece of rope. Park, said Mr. Duncan's informant, cut off the hand of one of the people attempting to detain the cance; this was the commencement of the priest, Terasso Ween, further states, that shoul four years ago, a white man, from Constanti-nople, came in search of Park's papers; that he, the priest, saw the person purchase, at a high price, a long tin tube, with large sheets of paper in it; but that, after the purchase, the king declared the price too little, and made a fresh demand upon the poor merchant. The books it appears were distributed into different hands, many were cut up and sold as amulency and some were carried to Boussa, where they remained a very long time. This priest had been more than twenty times to Timbustoo, which he described as not so large as Adofoodia, and famed only as a great exchange mart for goods, in consequence of the facilities for transport afforded by 36 tributary streams, which enter the Niger within one league of Timbuctoo. From Adofoodia Mr. Duncan was obliged to return. He received on his way of Dahomey. On starting from Whyddah, he had taken into his service a French Canadiani by whom he was nearly assassinated: this mail sive drinking. The vessel from which Mr. Duncan had taken him was an American, which was sold to the slave-dealers, and soon got off with a cargo of 600 slaves. Mr. Dun-can safely returned to the coast, bringing with him 10 fine bullooks, 11 goats, 2 sheep, 5 guinea fowls, 5 rare ducks, 11 very rare pigeons, and 16 domestic fowls, also of a very rare breed. These were all presents from a part of the country never before trodden by an European. On his arrival he received every kindness from the captains of H.M. cruizers, who offered to take him on a cruize

for the recovery of his health, somewhat affor the recovery of his season consessed at fested by his toils and anxieties. Captain Lee, of the Jane, of Loudon, chigingly gave him a passage from Whyddah to Capel Cast, whence, him-letter, is dated, and from whence, after squie_repose, she projects starting for Time-bucton, and despending the Quorra to Rabba.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dec. Sd. The president, Mr. Horner, in the chair. The following communications were read: On some remarkable fossil ferns from esting papuliarities of atructure, proceeded to discuss the nature of the evidence with regard to the climate of the coal period as deduced from the examination of the fossil plants. He con-sidered that the experiment of Dr. Lindley, on the relative destructibility of different families of plants, as by no means of so much importance as has been sometimes assumed, and as leaving the question of climate to be decided by positive evidence, at least in some measure. He thinks, it possible that the land, during the carboniferous period, may have existed in the state of islands in the northern hemisphere, but deprecates the assumption that no continents at all were then in being. He concludes by suggesting the necessity of great caution in such matters, especially in the department of fossil hoteny. A paper, by Dr. Mantell, "On the Wealden strata of the Isle of Wight;" the chief object of which was to direct attention to some hones of the iguanodon, of remarkable size and

beauty, recently discovered in those strata.

Den 17th.—The president in the chair. The following communications were read: A notice by Professor Owen, "On the supposed fossil hones of birds from the Wealden." In this nohones of birds from the Wealden." In this no-tice the author expressed his opinion, that on a more close and rigorous examination of certain fossils from the Weald, formerly described by him as bones of birds, he has come to the genclusion that they do not refer to animals of that class, but must be looked upon as belonging to a species of pterodactyl. He considers. therefore, that we have no satisfactory evidence of the existence of birds in the Wealden.—A paper by Professor Goeppert, of Breslau, "On amber and on the organic remains found in it." The author described the various trees, the remains of which having been preserved in the flora of a portion of the tertiary period .-- An extract from a letter concerning a depression lately produced in consequence of an earthquake in Catch.—A notice by Dr. Buckland, "On the occurrence of the so-called fossil potatoes on the shores of Lough Neagh, in Ireland." The author supposes that these bodies are concretions formed on the shore of the lake by the rolling action of the waves on balls of marlstone, which gather up fragments of various rockes vd no theword

from which Mr.

Now. 17th -Mr. J. T. Cooper, V. Pi, in the chair. 1. "On the resin of the Xanthoria hastitin," by Dr. J. Sturtwan. This resin, known in commerce under the name of the Botany-Bay resin. exudes from the above-mentioned tree, which grows freely in the neighbourhood of Sydney, It forms brittle yellowish masses, or coarse powder, having an agreeable balsamic odeur and slightly astringent taste. When beated it melts, takes fire, and burns with smoky flame, exhaling an odour like that of balsam of Tolu;

pitated in a modified state by an acid The mother-liquor, on concentration, yields crystals of impure cinnamic acid, mixed with a little benzoic acid: the quantity is but amall, however, and the purification of the seid from covi louring matter is very difficult. Nitrie acid acts with great energy on the Botany-Bay resin: the chief products are picric, oxalic, and nitrobenconsiderable, that the author suggests the use of the resin for the purpose of obtaining that substance. By destructive distillation the Botany-Bay resin yielded a large quantity of heavy acid oil, mixed with a little light fragrant oil, easily separated from the former by its insolubility in alkalis. When the resin had previously been digested with caustic alkali, the heavy oil alone was obtained on distillation. The light oil was apparently benzoin or cinnamine, derived oil was apparently benzoin or cunnamine, derived from the acids of the resin; the heavy acid oil was hydrate of phenyle (Rungi's karbolic acid), —2, "On some chemical effects produced by platinum," by Dr. C. F. Schoenbein. The oxi-dising action of divided platinum on hydrogen and ether-vapour, mixed with air, led the author to the expectation that it might be found capable of rendering blue the resin of guiacum, a change known to be produced by the action of oxidising bodies in general. Free oxygen, even by the aid of solar light, acts but slowly on paper washed with an alcoholic solution of the resin. If platinum-sponge, however, or better, platinum-black, be spread upon the moistened paper, it is speedily rendered blue at those points where the metal touched its surface. lodide of potassium is decomposed by moist spongy platinum, with evolution of a brown substance, thought to be a compound of periodide of platinum with iodide of potassium. Platinum-black decomposes hydriodic acid in the same manner, liberating iodine. Dr. Schoenbein next discusses at length the explanations usually given of the well-known chemical effects of the finely-divided metal. He rejects the idea that the platinum exists in the state of an oxide; and inclines much more to the view of Faraday and Doebereines, that the gas is condensed upon its surface of into its pores. He suggests, however, another explanation, viz. that the real agent may be no other than ozone, the isomer of Thenard's peroxide of hydrogen, generated by the action of exygen upon the watery vapour, present in minute quantity even after apparently careful desiccation of the gas. The author suggests also, that the electric spark which so easily explodes a mixture of combustible gas and oxygen, and generates nitric acid in moist air, may act not immediately, but by the intervention of ozone, which is first formed and then decomposed, yielding up its oxygen. He is not yet, however, in possession of any experimental evidence bearing upon the point. Dec data The president in the chair ofly "Account of various substances found in the guanos deposits and an their svicinity," by Mr. E. E. Teschemschor, of In the course of ges searches on the coast of Africa for salthetner in the neighbourhood of the deposits of guano various other substances were diresvered which Mr. Toschomacher has analyzed The first substance examined, found at present only in small quantities, and described, was the phosphate of asamonia in a crystallised stateing The next was the bicarbonate of ammonia, also found crystal-

when distilled with a solution of carbonate of lised, of which the analysis was given. The third sods, it yields a small quantity of fragrant volations in the mineral body, well known in the tild oil. Alcohol and other distolve the rown laboratory as an artificial compound, viz. the trie out. Alcohol and state the four interpretation of the solution defease to originalise. ammonio magnetian phosphate. This, how caustic alkalis dissolve its lake, with brown ever was found in patches in the grand-beds in colour, from this colution the resingle preciding the considerable size. The primary form is the right rhombio prism, of which Me. Teschemacher gave the measurements, taken by the reflecting goniometer : the analysis followed and then the importance of this compound was notified out as an ingredient in manure. as containing ammunic and phosphoric acid in a state insoluble in water. The last substance described was composed of carbonate of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime, and found, embedded in guano; at consists of concentric laming slightly adhering together, and had appearances of an organic structure, and was supposed to be derived from remains of bones and shells partially decomposed.—2. "On the wax of the chamærops," by Mr. J. E. Teschemacher, Mr. Teschemacher describes this wax as the produce of the chamærops humilis, the produce of Cuba and other parts of the West Indies, and imported into the United States in ties, and imported into the United States in large quantities for the purpose at manufacturing into hats. When the leaves are split, the wax falls off in the state of a white powder, is collected and burnt, or thrown away, the weight of this substance is probably about 100,000 hannually. Mr. Teschemacher pointed out the quantity of myricine and cerms which may be obtained from this wax, and compared it with hear way as to ix composition. bass-wax as to its composition; and finally, re-commended its collection and employment for many of the purposes to which bees wax is ion but that the schiams which prevail beilggs

ford are producing effects most injurious to Pros. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, has for-warded to the Times the following letter from Prof. Encke of Berlin, relating the discovery of a new planet. Mr. Hind had previously counmunicated an extract of a letter from Prof. Schu-macher, announcing the fact of Mr. Hencke's new planet, accompanied with a statement on the part of Mr. Hind, that he could not find any star answering the description of the supposed new one.

police of the sale of the below of the below on the 13th of December, My. Hencke, of On the 13th of December, Mr. Hencke, of Driessen, gave notice that he had found a mar of the 9th magnitude, in a place where before there was none. He gave its position by reference to the star map of the Berlin Academy, 4th hour (which particular map was very carefully drawn by Prof. Khorre), from which its place appears to lisve been: Dec. 8.—At 8 hours, right ascension in arc, 65° 25°; declination morth, 12° 47°.

"Yesterday, Dec. 14, we sought for it with our refractor, and found, by comparison with the star-map of the Berlin Academy (which alone, on account of the fulness of its details, could have enabled us to discover ft), h star of the 9th magnitude, not marked in the map, whose place was : Dec. 14 -At 6 hours 28 min monn time, right ascension in arc, 640 4' 582% At 12 hours 48 min. mean time, right ascension in arc, 640 1 10 37

We then determined the following places with the wire miorometer, each place being the mean of five observations. At 18 hours 34 min. 55 6 ase, mean time, right ascension in time, 4 hours 16 min. 2.44 see ; declination north, 129 39 54-27. At 13 hours 42 min. 36 5 sec., right ascension in time, 4 hours 16 min. 208 sec. 7 declination north, 12º 39' 53'1". At 14 hours 33 min. 27.1 sec., right ascension in time, 4 hours 16 min. 0.2 sec, r declination north,

Filiave thought in the strained you all months directly added to the grown in the strained in the grown in Boglandy that a sufficient punisher of observations. and the state of t

Imment Vision, 2017 and d. doubte-transcent and Professor Airy says, there appearing to be not reasonable doubt that the object to which the foregoing includes a chiere planet in Mar Mainle, about and description of the state the manner out to have be the termination of the chemical being the first by the continuent event dated where the termination of the chemical by the continuent of the chemical by the continuent of the chemical by the chemi Mr. Hencer hav the hay and by extending these have the ret chance of the high published there is need to recover the which I have seen and described the position of the return the train of the position of the return the train tion of the new Mel Achieve and on the least in the fleat of the consensation that are restained the fleat of the consensation that are restained the fleat of the fleat the fleat of the f stars composed of the two Thetas and others. whilst the three Deltas and others are similarly whist the three petrs and others are summerly situated in the spirit videl reach group being nearly in the centre of its respective redement cumatanees, so he, herne, in mind, lest one little be taken for the other, as I have frequently seen done when a night-glass has been the telescope

in use.

"Direct, then, a night glass to the group of stars in the lower side of the V, both at Ardebian and Gamme Table be seen on the lower pipe of the field on the 18th, and the upon a point which shall make with them an equilible a point which shall make with them an equilible a print which shall point opward, and that is the spect of which shall point opward, and that is the spect where Mr. Hencke have his with the interest of a small recovery rendered remark able by boing fair above the base of a small recovery and transitions of the same of which is supered described. stars, the apex of which is turned downwards;

and commantific to the week with recogning the house to do be a place of the week with recogning the house of the several segment of the sequence of the segment of the segment of the sequence of the segment of the segment of the sequence of the segment of the s being an animal distribution of the property o nearly as cauly seen, with the naked eye as is the planet Jupiter, all that is necessary will be for the observer to fix on a point in the heavens which, being billion them, shall make an equila-teral triangle with them, and that will be the place of Mr. Henckel's star. If he then directs his telescope to this place, he will see the tri-angle A.B. C. if not, in his telescope, certainly in its finder, that is if the latter be good for any thing, and may, by its means, move his telescope so that he may certainly view in it the guideindeed, the stars B and C are visible to the naked eye, if the observer know where to look for them.

"The diameter of the field of an ordinary night-glass is about six degrees; Aldebaran and Gamma Tauri are nearly four degrees asunder: Aldebaran is of the first magnitude, Gamma Tauri of the third. The apex star A of the triangle A B C is distant from B C nearly one degree; and B is distant from C nearly one degree and a half."

Mr. Hind has since observed the new star At 0 h. 20 min. 15 sec., sidereal time, on Wednesday evening, the right ascension of the new planet was 4 hs. 8 min. 17.58 sec., and the de-chiestion 12° 45° 32.6", north. He was enbileit to establish its motion in R. A. from the observations made at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's park, on that evening. The planet has the appearance of a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude.

TRUMAN'S FILTERER.

WE have been so pleased with an inspection of this simple and improved filterer, that we or this simple and improved literer, that we fully anticipate the thanks of our readers for a brief description of it. The material employed is a sandstone, of which is constructed a hollow cylinder, from two to four inches thick, closed with convex or flat ends of the same material This, in short, is the filterer, which, placed in water, in every cittern, for example, is self-acting, requiring no filling, no cheausing, no care, it replenishes uself from the surrounding tainted element, and affords constantly a flow of pure water warking with natural freshness. A story is told of one of the Georges wouldering how the apple get into the dumpling. But here is double wonder for the uninformed But here is double wonder for the uninformed, how the water passes in, and how it is drawnout of, the closed thick stone wested. Either may be fearnedly explained on hydrostatic principles, but our object is to bring before every housekeeper the lact that the weight of the surrounding water passing on all sides of the surrounding water passing on all sides of the hollow evilider. Extended of the is sufficient to force through the minute pares of the stone energy to dilary the previously weath, the second of lead or glass, from which also be sufficient with the second of lead or glass. The which also the sit had been write that the partied water while the second of the through the partied water while the partied water

mindo or beginde erew yedr nissuff mi anti-prisa and endy des statisfic test from only quistater for anothern y It i mily, lidwe neglifornis red read thei syphon be multati hand hy one ordinant pipel incr sented quy the istoon mobiums and occupiely desse any affect ou chite simple 16 levery new bady the ungerient see neglect affect it. ; the area dari rable as rock is decay a simple see actually and that

VILTERARY IANDVIKARNED CORRECTE

Mr. Holmenowania network writerwindowe been fanouselde angelind dart art art and angel

Oxyone, Dec. Th. The bond his decires where the ferrod. At 1 to the mill of the Tombon is better the ferrod. At 1 to the mill of the Tombon is better the ferrod. At 1 to the mill of the Tombon is better the mill of the ferrod ferrod for the ferrod ferrod

the two lines, some indeed, and note the two lines, which is a non-zero of the two lines, when there is in it but one only man, one was of the metre to be tragicum jambicum trimetrum geafacticum. The intimation of the sadden decease of

the Anglicaryrathos unirrayna-onyan his way Der 2d. Dr. J. Lee in the chair be The subjector "Of the advantage to be derived to Emitishe agriculture by the introduction of Egyptian wheat," was discussed at length, in leonacquence of some remarks made by the chairman on some very profife mummy wheat which he exhibited, similar to what is generally de-cribed as the wheat of Hesithen. Mr. Buckeingham thought it would be well worthy to import Egyptian grain for seed. Mr. Purland, in opposition to the cases of mecessful cultivation mentioned by Mr. Buckingham, noticed anstances where the crop had fallen off every year. Dr. Camps suggested that fresh seed might be obtained periodically. Dr. Plate

said, that in Russia they were obliged to obtain as freshisopply of littledelt grains every three lar four years from Riggs > Dr. Hott lYates are markedy than the see on saved when of Scripmarketyl there in the saven-eared wheat of Scripe-wre duge by no means idom moniam Aggich and that the reasons were in the advice prolific (in-tials country); but all parties needing read that the tribleless completing which has always from four to even ears, for surpasses in pro-lificness that stability wheat which is sometry.— Mr. Holmesowhose oriental travels have been favourably noticed in the Literary Gazette, communicated a memoir on the tumuli of the East, and mider which denomination he classed many of the well-known tappans of the Turks, and talls of the Arabs. He at the same time shewed other origins to these curious mounds, their supporting fire temples in Persia. their being fortalices on the shores of the Casmanu &co &co Mr. Ha also detailed the local traditions connected with these carious mounds. This paper led to an animated discussion upon the universality of tumpli, and the possible deductions of one and the same race, or of several rages, bolding, by the same race, or or several rages, bolding, by the same primitive form of burial, having once peopled, the earth.—The Rev. & Blackburn exhibited a very beautiful model of Bernalem, made, under his superintendence, by Mr. E. Smith, of Sheffield; and Dr. Holt Yates very kindly detailed the localities, and the changes which had taken place in the former and present appearance of that

chy (1) instanting in the chair. Mr. Druck read in few curious and learned etymological remarks on the opening chapter of Genesis, which one gentleman considered to be rather forced, but they appeared to be favourably received by the society generally. Mr. Johnston then read an elaborate paper on the Gangas, a people of Abyssinia, whom he con-sidered to be of an African-Mongolian race, a form of which he illustrated by the living specimens of Bushmen children, now exhibiting in the metropolis, and who were present on this occasion. This African-Mongul family on this occasion. This African-Mongal family Mt. Johnston further considered to be identical with the Asiatic and Europe-Mongolian races, as the Frinci and Laplanders. This paper led to a long and animated discussion upon general questions aconnected with the peculiarities of the luming aconnected with the peculiarities of the luming and animated discussion upon general questions aconnected with the peculiarities of the luming and animated discussion upon general questions aconnected with the peculiarities of the luming and animated discussion upon general aconnected with the peculiarities of the luming and animated discussions are supported by climate, did that as there were regularine by clinate, who essentiating is wong prejudices, against such inquiries, and held that all varieties of the human race sprang simply from the Divine hat, nowas new or interesting to philosophical inquiry. Letters were read from Mr. Brockbank and Dr. Thomson, from Damascus; the latter de-tailed the circumstances attendant upon the recent death of the pasha of that city, many of the symptoms of which appeared to the medical present to be of a very suspicious charac-The intimation of the sudden decease of the Anglican bishop of Jerusalem, on his way to Gairos califed a serrowful sensation through-Of the advantage to be derivedsinoshiltino by the introduction

SERILOGUE TO THE WESTMINSTER BLANS of the rests of amoust by the first registres of this epigramoustic croplogue. Of turnday, Dec. II, that we rest assured the bare reading of it will enter find. Little feet assured the school; and yet interested to the cutsetted and young faint and the content of the content

nghem chargetes wongodies alter hibyd sing. Date Nulla dies sine lineal et hereule premium in

Sursim sendebant annia, noster, herbant of the Sarsim sendebant of the Sarsim send

Da. Nam regio ac situs est aptissimus—omnia, planar Vix quiequam dignum nomine colliculi.
Ducitur ascensu facili, scalaque gradatior; ad infili Pa. Tantillum argenti! quid vis ? quibus uteris armis Da. Ah! nos rem facimus, non, mihi crede, Pies. Id curent alii! quid restat? mane sequenti

Id curent alli' quid restat 7 mane sequenti: 32 1924 Promulgat cesptum nuntia charta novum. 1991 7 Collandant—18 turba foro—pectus omne infinissit of Cervinum; inque dies evenitur pretium.
Acceptum ne serva; af justo tempore vendast 1 192 Sie aurum ex nihio nectus eris solidum; mano for Nomin-enim-el-allata Doctores byrses hodierni bour Atque Real-lata nos simul exstituinus.

Pa. Miror—at omnino tutum hoe, expersque perich.
Dave, min affirmas 7 Da. Experiare modol.
Ne te praveniant alli, has tibi causa timoris o virus.

Enter Sosia, Lesbia, Chremes, and Mysis.

So. Dave, novam hanc institutione Viam?

So. Dave, novam hanc institutione Viam?

Da. Immo. [All together] Scrip—s vocor? Da. Omnigenus grex est. All la bhan said

Do. Omnigenus grex est.

Setter Simo, Jiming. 1992 199291

Do. Oh! salve! agre aliquid ferre riders. Simolines
Si. Chinam est, te appelle, magistante
Do. Oh! salve! agre aliquid ferre riders. Simolines
Si. Car vexiliferum domin molente, volente,
Hue illue nostro cursital agmen agro:
Do. Designatores metaloresque ego inis.

Lur per rillum, rise reutessalie, usamo avoid a W.
S. Perque aulam, credo, ao concione! In januam adlipsam.

Impurus indos sisma facilitate Decima regionas villa

Impures union seems take the promotion of the common and the common seems take the common seems take the common seems take the common seems th

short, is theting sting which, placed lies (Singicominue) Chinama liuc properat Crito.
Sanus Athenas
Vix repetit Cr. Salve I me grave cogit constraint amore entire de crito St. Di magni i nestra furorem

rame erim etres or paragraph paragraph paragraph and the viriance of profile his analysis paragraph paragraph and lands concept to the Co. Generalization further than the concept to the control of the

stoms which attend them. On the s cond and third nights of playing, for example, a number of the scholars' caps are handed to the audience ion the front and wide benches set apart for Old Westminsters, and into these are poured contributions ad dib. a This is called the capping, and generally produces a considerable: legy amounted to #8/10 and (on) the third oright to 824. or 1304 in all. None but Old Westminutura are allowed to girde and shely are exthe expenses of the shree duppers, the drawes and dresses, the dishing of the sheater inwise. sack-whey, and other refreshments and inchdental expenses. The surplus, if any, is divided among the four Elections, according to a sliding-scale of seniority a the seniors getting some times of and the juniors los. The workmen of the dean and chapter have a prescriptive revenues are an instance of the control control in independent of the control in its second of the control in its second of the control in th

the obje doubt thet the double the constant that the double the .Galdulat University. The stablishment of su university at Calauta del has the chest of suse t of which is to conferented micel degrees on the students of Andian colleges, to easile them to take rank with the members and graduates of the universities of Europe erring order to acce complish this object, it is proposed to have the counties the abjective is proposed to have the legislature, and endowed with the pairinger, enjoyed by all-classered mairrestime information conjugate by all-classered mairrestime information degrees in arts microsal mairrestime and already and empowered to great degrees in arts microsal, how madding, end either information of the microsal marketime.

The conjugate is a like the conjugate in th tion; the governor-general of India to be the cation the care chancel brookless of second of the cation the cate chancel brookless of second of the cateon t rmaniquiscianassi in asimiqui de appaicthe i path to distinction on every slave and every in-sistation, so give antico every de december and has a spontikenta-in-the sequentian of a beauty of a beauty de deservit body. of public dervants superion to their predecents nors, their, we characte constraint an assument at the found the found their government, has, also constrained the found their government, has the broken for the fiberick, of Nyddia bottle publicate has admitted for the last of they ember without reference to cantegor. same w frat Braenegostarpa apirquooreoplese: Lepsing al sudrapa reamase segorada do do peripe alas ana cuma apanom telatan entro cancelos: same, as that pursued, at the plants, when yearly examinations, are no deep plants, when scholarships are to be awayind, to the impart description. Zillah, action to have also been estarblished, in wathur Zillah, and the weeting, held at Allahatad, on the take of Sprumber, it was proposed to establish as proposed to establish, as proposed to establish, as proposed for the axelungs, education of Anglor. Between Aldebaran and Gammersblide neibni

stars composed of the two Thetas and LITEBARY AND AGIENTIESC MEETINGS FOR IN

whise \$1 \$\text{Relative and \$1 \text{Relative and \$1 \text{Relati we can be a first of the separation of the separ

reporting them to Buonaparte, they were inreporting them to Buomaparte, they were in-differently preserved from ruin, and are com-mitted in charge to the neighbouring convent of the Eremitani. The ornaments are, bey-ever, reduced to the paintings on the walls, in three circles (not cycles); the first taken from the aportyphal gospels of the bistoxy of the Virgin; and the second and third from the New Judgment, and a few fragments, by the same father of the modern art, are found at the west and other parts. Such the the age, condition and other parts. Such the the age, condition and nature of the subjects which this publication places in artist-like outline before us. After the exhibition at Mesers, Colnachi's last summer, we can more readily suppose their actual beauty and excellence; but the engrav-ings of Mrs. Calloott are also welcome to the anateur, for conveying very intelligible ideas of what the genius of Giotte invented. There reigns a grand simplicity throughout. Modesty reigns a grand simplicity throughout. Modesty and grace mark every female figure in a remarkable degree, and even the full figure of the Virgin is exceedingly charming for these qualities. There is also much dignity in the male personages, but what will render the whole most acceptable to the artist and conwhole most acceptable to the artist and con-notation; it, the originality, in which they may readily trace a tradition of character for cen-turies in the works of the greatest painters of Italy, and not a few of the best things in what London has witnessed in her New School within the last few years. Ah, don't we see Giotto in many in admired production? Our only wish is, that there were ten times more of this Chapel,

Panorama of Rosen.—The clearer weather of the week has enabled us to enjoy the pleasure of whowing this very nicturesque and interesting panerama. The spectator is as if standing on the bridge and looking both ways, up and down the river; on the one hand, to the handsome fron bridge; and on the other where the stream is lost in the more rura where the stream is one in the more true suburbs of the city. The new terminus to the Paris railroad is a striking object; and, taken allowether, if is hardly possible to before a section of the city of the cit NAMES FAHEY, LINE

H S MUSIC. 16 .T

THE CONTRAPURTAL AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

Dr. Alfred Day's Treatism on Harmony. SELECT committee of the Royal Academy o A SELECT committee of the koyal Academy of Munic was held shout these poeks ago, to in-chiler into the propriety of introducing Dr. Affed Day's new Tecation on Harmony into that institution, and came to the determination to reject this work, because it departed too much from the received principles of notation and of harmony. This decision being in unison with the judgment delivered in the Literary Gazette, the judgment delivered in the Literary Gazette, where the publication was impartially and disparationarily, reviewed (see No. 1500). has, of course, our decided approval. But at the same time, we do not think we can congratulate the Academy on the musical crudition displayed in the work actually employed for its purposes of unition. It because to to us far increasured to amateurs and amateur performance, and by no amateurs and amateur performance, and by no means sufficient to teach students how to apply all the chords in missic, and write in the highest school of the art. The inversions of the com-mon chords and the dominant seventh, and the peculiar privileges of the diminished seventh,

proceedly what we may term very well in their way and as far as they got. In consequence of the differences of opinion to which we have adverted, we are informed that Mr. Macfarren has resigned his post as teacher. In the machine to the money, all the machine to the machine to the machine the machine to the machine to the machine the machine to the machine the machine the machine to the machine the ould thus consider Dr. Day's work an efficient one for the starty of counterpoint, for we can trace no page throughout where it treats of "Gantus firmus," Fague, "Canon," &c. : and as to the laws on the movement of parts and the uccession of chords, they frequently most unfortunately contradict those laws of countr-point which enable a composer to write with freedom and divested of pedantry. The crude notions of the earlier writers on harmony should notions of the earlier writers on harmony should now be dismissed as superfluous matter; and as Sebastian Bach is the king of harmony, so should theorists now-a-days do him honour by dethroning all usurpers who dare give laws in opposition to his dieta,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE APPROACH OF THE

NEW YEAR. TRIBULING, loath as a lover
To part from his dear,
On the frail bridge we hover
"Twitt the old and new year.
But vainly we linger,
With tottering feet;
From Time's beekoning finger,
Ob, who can retireat!

On, who can retreat;
We pass with emotion
His grey stepping-stone,
From the now-weathered ocean
To storms yet unknown.
A shudder creeps o'er us,
A chill shakes the mind;
All cloudland behind!

Yes! cloudland behind us,rea: cloudiand behind us,— But glimmering with rays, That dimly remind us Of happier days. There's a song, too!—sweet, saintly, Soft as naurmaring streams; Bach hour breathing more faintly, Like music in dreams!

Before lies a darkling,
Vast billowy cave,
With e'en hope only sparkling
By fits o'er the wave;
Ahl fruitless endeavour
Th' abyes to explore!
Who know if we aver Who knows if we ever Shall reach its far shore?

Who knows if our landing
May not be on that coast
Where silent are standing
Such a shadowy host?
Pale phantoms, departed
From life's tossing ses,
Who once were light-hearted
And blooming as we!

Blest they who are able,
At a season like this,
Round home's festive table
To circle, and miss.
Not one of the faces
That used to beam near— Not one of th' embraces Which rendered life dear!

Heaven grant but that blessing.
Were all others removed!
Caressed by, caressing.
The loving and toved,
May we live! Well despair not,
Whate's may betide;
Fate. spare these and we care not.
What else be denied!

What case be demiced.

And to who are weeping of Original Properties of Party years, Where to well ones are sleeping. On, smile through your team with gratitude pointer.

On the links that remains and sing all the fonder.

To love's broken chain!

ts erusasic THE DRAMA de fliw soniorid Lyceum.—This now favourite theatre opened for a new season on Saturday, with an adaption, by Albert Smith of the Cricket an the Hearth, by Charles Dickens, Oi the merits of the farry, by Charles Dickens, Oi the merits of the farry, also of the popular author, and of the good feelings it is intended to spread, we have spaken elsewhere. We have only here to record the oleverness with which every point has been selected for representation, the redundancies rejected, and the connecting links maintained. The story is fully developed, and could not have been better dramatised. Similar, or if possible warmer, praise is most deservedly due to the actors, one and all. They played each character in a manner which must have been gratifying even to the mind of the writer; in short, the acting of every one was a complete embodiment of the matural and peculiar personifications of hos. But we are not going to dismiss them in this limping way; we must speak by the card, and in the order of the hill, with proper apologies to the interesting and successful debuisats of the evening. Honest John Perrybingle Emery represented, and realised his rising reputation. The happiness of the heart inaccessible to malicious hints, overwhelmed by ocular proof of infidelity; the moodiness of despair, the determined revenge stayed by the Cricket's chirp recalling past joys, and the workings of an houset heart, were well portrayed.—Crabbed, crusty, crooked Tackletas was most judiciously allotted to Meadows, whose careful conception and line delineation of characteristic minuing could alone trooked Tackletan was most judiciously allotted to Meadows, whose careful conception and fine delineation of characteristic minutize could alone have faithfully illustrated the leading feature of the work. Nothing was wanting to his mastery of an arduous task.—Keeley was the "Caleo Plummer;" and Keeley was Keeley the anxious father upon this occasion, anxiety, however, soon changing into confidence and pride in the progress of his Mary, the Bertha of the play. But Plummer's blind child must yet wait her turn.—F. Vining had little to do as the Stranger; the diaguise as the deaf old man was well kept up.—The affectionate wife of honest John ger; the disguise as the deaf old man was well kept up.—The affectionate wife of honest John, the "De" of his heart, the mother of her first-horn, the proud and happy arnament of his hearth, was represented by Mrs. Keeley to the life. Her approach to her husband to disclose the secret, and her retiring, when repulsed, without the utterance of a word, were admirably acted and expressed, and no less se the wild joy of confession and clearing up of John's doubts.—Bertha, Miss Mary Keeley, was very touchingly played, and gave ample promise of a successful career. Her reception was a burst of genuine approval of the Keeleys. The brolonged cheers somewhat agitated the young aspirant; but supported and encouraged by her father, the family talent was soon evinced and sustained throughout. Her voice is clear, and sweet, and her intonation exceedingly good. Her manner and carriage as a blind girl were as natural as Fornasari's Bellicarias; she was a very interesting Bertha.—Miss Howard looked the pretty Mary, and Mrs. Wollidge her genteel psevish mother.—Last, not least, except in person, comes Miss Slowbey, Tilly the founding, the doting nurse of Dot's boy, acted, by Miss Turner. All eyes watched her, and not a toss of the Baby, a look, or an utterance was lost. She fairly won this attention by her admirable acting, and her complete identification of the portrait, We have thus praised throughout, and we ing, and her complete identification of the portraite. We have thus praised throughout, and we extend our approval to the Fairies, to the Cricket, and to the Kettle. We looked for faults, and we have only one to find: Caleb Plannier's greatcoat was too new. With this we dismiss the Cricket on the Hearth, knowing that its

Goas on Harmony.

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Ast.

the Leveum.

Bal Antanie.—The arrangements for the ball at Covert Carden Theatre on Monday evening were superior, and this is saying a great deal, to those of last year. Enlarged space was obtained by the removal of the orchestra from its tained by the removal of the occuestre from usually position at 'audien's popular concerts, by placing it on pillars at the extreme end of the stage, and by thus allowing free access to the refreshment-rooms. The ornaments of the occues not the merchants of the occues on the merchants of the occupants. also justly be classed amongst its chief adornments—were exceedingly elegant and tasteful; as also were those of the whole interior, from gallery to stage and wings. In truth, nothing could exceed the decorative splendour and the galety of the scene looking from the orchestra. Costumes were fewer and less marked than usual, and spirit flagged in spite of the enlivening music, characters being too few, and mufnot admit plain clothes, even with fancy noses or black masks. This, perhaps, will be attended or page masks. This, perhaps, will be attended to for the second ball, amounced for the first week in February. The house was crammed, and to the spectators the grand galop must have been a most animating sight.

STTTINAV Cricket's chirp

The Christmas Pantomimes .- The titles of the pantomimes advertised by the various theatres com to promise greater novelty than we have had for the last year or two, when nearly all of them appeared to be out of the same factory, and from the same materials; besides the jokes and humours having been served, and being served, up to the public in a dozen of other

King's College, London .- The council have determined upon founding scholarships for the several departments of this institution, with a view to the encouragement of diligence in the view, to the canoningeneer of impence in view of airwity, and the various branches of literature and science. Some of these scholar-airies are confined to the lower classes of the school, whilst others of a higher value are open to the senior students of each department.

The Arctic Expedition.—A paragraph has been The Arctic Expedition.—A paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers relating to the arctic expedition, and recent accounts re-ceived of its farther progress. Our readers may be assured that there has been no later in-telligence than what we gave in the Literary Gazette, No. 1503.

Literry Discovery.—There has been discovered, in the library of a schoolmaster near Stockholm, a collection of letters of D'Alemaddressed to Georges Brandt, the great Swedish chemist.

Swedish chemist.

Paincey's Ludies Fashionable Repository for 1846 (London, Longmans; Suttaby and Co.; Ipawich, Pawsey) claims, as usual, our new-year's welcome. It has long been not only a neeful but an ornamental credit to the provincial press; and the present publication is fully deserving of the best praise bestowed upon any of its precursors. The embellishments are appropriate, and nicely executed; and the character, enigmas, &c. &c. as puzzling as ever, to rack young maidens' brains, and exercise their poetic talents.

The Christian Divine, Nos. 1, 2. - We have been tardy in acknowledging the compliment of these neatly got-up serials, each containing a sermon, discourse, or other documents connected with the Church.

Nothing of Consequence !—The newspapers of Tuesday announce the arrival of the Eastern

chirpings will long be heard with pleasure at the Lycenment of the John work of the Lycenment of the Sound of the Lycenment of the Sound of the Hard Manue. The arrangements for the ball Persia 2 and add to noting to see a see a selection of the sound of the see and the

The Royal Society of Belgium (like our own) is adopting changes? departments for the fluw arts and moral and political deconosity are about the handled. M. Mad bedentes we are seen to be added. M. Mad bedentes are we are to be added. TM

LITERARY NOVELTIES, suo ins

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